The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,822. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

TURNER—June 19th, at Girgaum, of phthisis, Thomas Metcalfe Blois, second son of Mr. Henry Turner, Acting Assistant Storekeeper G. I. P. R., aged 14 months and 9 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

HEYCOCK—May 14th, at the Manor House, East Norton, Leicestershire, Henry Heycock, Esq., aged 39 years.

FRENCH—June 19th, at the European General Hospital, of consumption, Andrew John French, late seaman ship *Cospatrick*, aged 35 years.

SHIPPING.

LOADING FOR LIVERPOOL.
(With quick Despatch.)

THE A 1 12 years new Iron Clipper-built Ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 Tons, and now on her first voyage, having undergone a thorough cleaning in Dock, is expected to make a very fast passage home. For Freight apply to J. W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, $\frac{454}{505}$ Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR PENANG DIRECT.
(To sail Immediately)

THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 440 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *Spitfire*
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.
To sail about the 25th instant.

THE new Clipper Barque ALICIA," now on her first voyage. For Freight apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June 1864. Agents Barque *Alicia*.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA, of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 25th June, 1864. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 150 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the *Kurrachee* as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, to Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE—The ship *Morayshire*, Captain PITON, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the port of *Bahia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Morayshire* and Owners.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED A PRESS READER. None but those accustomed to the work will be treated with. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED.—A small and very light Brougham of easy draught for one Horse; must be in good order. Address, prepaid, stating price and particulars to "B. L.," care of Librarian United Service Institution, Poona.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

REWARD Rs. 1,500.

LOST OR STOLEN from the steamer *Indore*, between the 20th and 21st of May last, a BOX said to contain 1,000 Sovereigns. Any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same will receive the above reward. Apply at the Office of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

NOTICE —Our Office is removed to No. 2, Oak Lane. C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—A DOG CART, the property of the late Lieutenant STURT, General List, attached to 6th Regiment N. I., will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the Esplanade, in front of the Sanitarium.
H. S. ANDERSON,
Captain, President Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.—Applications for Free passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Bulsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.

Undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot in future be received or attended to.
J. B. LANE,
Offices Bombay, 15th June 1864. Managing Agent.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 25th instant, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.
By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Interest on the paid up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, will be payable (by interest warrants transmitted to the Shareholders) on and after THURSDAY, July 1st, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay.
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rupees Two Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 4th July.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on the above date.

Transfer Books will be closed from 20th June to 4th July, inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Shareholders in this Company will please take notice that a General Meeting will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., to receive and consider the Report of the Directors. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
14th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मर्कनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડ એનડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे लांडिंग यांड शीपींग कंपनी लिमीटेड.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY next, the 21st June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st May 1864, in consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 21st June to the 6th July, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.
By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—An adjourned Meeting of the above Company will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12-30 (noon.)

To appoint Auditors and elect Directors,

And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the Offices of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, instant, a dividend on the paid up Capital of the Company at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, free of Income Tax.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above, I hereby give notice, that the dividend at the above rate will be payable at the Company's Office on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant.
18th June, 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date and until further notice, the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits of sums not under Rs. (1,000) one thousand, and not exceeding Rs. (50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon as under—

On sums fixed for 3 months 3 per cent.
Do. „ 6 do. 5 do.
Do. „ 12 do. 6 do.

On sums deposited for 12 months interest will be paid half yearly.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)

Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
4 do.	do.	2s.
3 do.	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
2 do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.
1 do.	do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Demand		1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ....7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The favorite Ship *South Carolina*, 1533 Tons, 5/6 1/1. Veritus, well known in the Bombay trade. Apply to Captain H. M. SHAPCOTT on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	149
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.	
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.	
Do. Charms in great variety.	
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.	
Do. Studs in cases complete.	
Do. Signet and other Rings.	
Do. Wedding and Guard do.	
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.	
Do. Solitaires.	
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.	
Ivory do. do.	
Silver Mugs for Children.	
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.	
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.	
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.	
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.	
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.	

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to 17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Bycullah.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18 „
Very fine Do.	„ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Armand's Old Pale Cognac	„ 30 „
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts	„ 5 „

Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz. Rs. 4¾
Do. in pints .... „ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...
} At various prices.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Check.
At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.
Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FOR SALE.

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OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
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F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JUST PUBLISHED.—CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR JUNE.—CONTENTS:—The Viking.—The Snow Valleys.—The Caspian and the Volga. (Concluded.)—Sorrow and Joy.—Remarks on the Health of European Soldiers in India, Part III.—The 92nd Highlanders.—Novels in Verse: "Aurora Floyd," and "The Exile."—The Inheritance of Fernholm. (Concluded.)—Sister Anne's. Chaps. III. and IV.—Musings of a Solitary Being.—Our Theatricals in India. (Concluded.)—Incidents in the Life of a Grammar-School Boy, Part III.—Modern Infidelity. The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meeting in May.—Words, words, words.—Home Politics and Literature, April.—Indian Retrospect, May.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay in May.

Agents:—LePage & Co., Calcutta; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Lahore; and Mr. John Gladding, Junior, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster Row, London.

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FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

TO LET.—(For 5½ months from 1st June 1864), a furnished HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to.
NANSEE PARPIA.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—
Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
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The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FOR SALE.—JUST PUBLISHED.—MILITARY STAFF PAY TABLES, applicable to the three Presidencies. Showing the amounts for broken periods in any month of the Pay of Staff Corps Officers, and the new rates of Consolidated and Staff Salaries of Military Staff Appointments, as laid down in Bengal G. G. O. No. 156 A, 161 A, and 812 of 1863. To which are appended a Ready Reckoner and Tables of Exchange. By W. SWANSEGER, Head Assistant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.—Price Rs. 5¼, including postage to any part of India.

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST, BY JINGO! WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOVE!! "Latet anguis in herba." Price Rs. 2¼, including postage to any part of India.

☞ Copies may be had of Le Page & Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. Higginbotham, Book-seller, Madras; and the Manager *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.

FIVE LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE, delivered before the Temperance Society H. M. 95th Foot, and Aden, by Lieut. E. CHAPPLE, of that regiment. Price per single copy, 12 annas. For a dozen or more, Rs. 6 per dozen. Postages included.

☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.
1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c., of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
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FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have not this season imported either FLOWER or VEGETABLE SEEDS.
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Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
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Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
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Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
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Enamel Riding Boots	35	Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
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Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

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FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
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John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been ... the Insured has declared is intention not ...

MARINE RISKS and other Produce, by are taken on Cotton, Silk, ... Britain and the Continent ... Steamer or sailing vessel, ... ent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HERBERT & Co, RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge.

HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, ali admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.

☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 85.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silver-ware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	„ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs, From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.

Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS, of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silverd Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.

Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars; pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners. per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.

Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded or gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
[illegible] measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Comete*, E. DUBERS, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,
Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Comete*.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT is hereby notified, that under the Provisions of Act 10 of 1863, a Branch of the Bank of Bombay will be opened on MONDAY first, the 20th instant, in the Native Town, at No. 65, Kalbadavie Road, under the charge of MR. WILLIAM BULLOCK.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The time for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY the 23rd instant.
20th June 1864. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts in order that the said change may be effected.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. A constant supply always on hand. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DeSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. A constant supply of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities always on hand in 1 dozen cases. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DAMODHUR BALLAJEE JOSEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to MOOLJEE CAWNJEE, also of the same place, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of vacant foras freehold ground, situate at Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 90, 264, and 265, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the vacant ground of Cursetjee Rustomjee and Bhanjee Nundoo, on the West by the vacant ground of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, on the South by public passage, and on the North by the vacant ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee. All persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the said spot of ground are required to make the same known to me at my office at No. 2, Hummum Street, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Bombay, dated this 20th day of June 1864.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE.—HEARSON, COULSON AND Co., 2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now being unpacked. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A novelty for Bombay. Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 263 Rs. to 450 Rs. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c. Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c. E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Vaporizers, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, &c. a lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match. A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best London-made Boots and Shoes, Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

N. B.—A consignment of the following Goods expected daily, viz. Brandies, Wines, good English Yellow Soap in boxes, Candles for House and Carriage use, Hats, Umbrellas, &c. of which due notice will be given.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

WEATHER REPORT.—19TH JUNE.

Bulsar.—Slight showers, wind S.W.
Broach.—Fair.
Goa.—Rainy, wind Westerly.
Kolapore.—Cloudy, wind light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Fair, wind S.W.
Madras.—Fine, wind S.W. Ther. 88. Baro. 30. Decimal 0-9.
Paumben.—Calm. Ther. 88.
Surat.- Fair S.W.

20TH JUNE.

Galle.—Cloudy, Ther. 81.
Goa.- Rainy, quantity 2 inches 90 cents, S.W. Light.
Kolapore.—Cloudy S.W.
Madras.—Cloudy, heavy rain—accompanied with severe thunder and lighning, last night Ther. 84 Decimal 30.04.
Paumben.—Calm and clear, Ther. 88.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 13TH TO THE 19TH JUNE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	1 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
June 13	29.663	29.567	81.7	93.0	76.2	81.5	× 18	None
„ 14	29.689	29.624	81.8	90.1	79.0	81.1	out	0.72
„ 15	29.719	29.662	82.3	90.6	77.0	82.0	× 10	None
„ 16	29.750	29.677	82.8	92.0	77.0	81.9	None	„
„ 17	29.752	29.658	82.7	88.0	77.2	81.0	„	0.03
„ 18	29.724	29.657	83.2	92.8	78.2	80.0	„	None
„ 19			Sunday.					

June 13.—Densely clouded; drops of rain in the morning; lunar halo; lightning after sun set.
„ 14.—Overcast; lightning, thunder and rain.
„ 15.—Densely clouded with nimbi; lightning after sun set.
„ 16.—Densely clouded; lightning and slight rain in the morning: Rain bow at 7 A. M. and lunar halo at 8 P. M.
„ 17.—Densely clouded with nimbi: slight rain and thunder about noon.
„ 18.—Clouded with nimbi moving E.; drops of rain in the morning. Rain bow at 8 A. M. and lunar halo at 9h. 30m. P. M

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th ...... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	21	Proclamation.					14 June 1864. [illegible]
Wed.	22	Twilight ends at 7.3.	5 25	6 38	11 57	—	
Thur.	23	Saturn sets at 1h. 9.	5 25	6 39	0 19	0 42	
Fri.	24	St. John Baptist.	5 25	6 39	1 4	1 29	
Sat.	25	Uranus rises at 5.55.	5 26	6 39	2 5	2 21 13	
Sun.	26	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 26	6 39	3 41	4 11	
Mon.	27	Uranus sets at 7h.	5 26	6 39	4 42	5 16	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 11
ALLAHABAD	June 14	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 14
BANGALORE	June 14	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 13	MEERUT	June 14
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 11
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	June 14	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

ONE of Mr. Disraeli's shrewdest sayings is that, in opposition to received notions, the English are really an enthusiastic people, prone to periodical fits of excitement in which the most skilful statesmen can neither lead nor drive them. Unless we have wholly misread the signs of the times, one of those seasons in which the nation is seized with a passionate love of an "idea" has lately commenced in England. The feeling in favour of Denmark, which was at first nothing warmer than that sort of patronizing and fruitless pity which England extends to Poles and Hungarians, has been developed by the course of events into an earnest and eager sympathy with the Danish people, which manifests itself in a growing impatience to rescue, even at his last gasp, the helpless victim of Prussian and Austrian ambition. The chief cause of the wrath which now animates Englishmen is the knowledge that Earl Russell's diplomacy has humiliated England and utterly destroyed her influence over Continental affairs, and that that policy has been shaped to such an end by the too great deference which the Foreign Minister has unfortunately shown to the prejudices of the English Court. The loyalty of Englishmen has become proverbial, and in ordinary times the people generally take but a languid interest in foreign politics, leaving the Ministry free to do almost what they like everywhere out of the limits of the United Kingdom. But the national loyalty depends on one condition,—that the Sovereign shall be content to occupy a purely ornamental position and shall be careful not to interfere, by the assertion of his individual opinions and interests, in business of State; and the popular indifference to foreign affairs rests altogether on the implied understanding that the Government, act as it may, shall uphold the power and *prestige* of England in all parts of the world. Now, it is known that, with regard to the war for the possession of Schleswig-Holstein, the Queen has violated this condition, making no secret of her German preferences; and that Lord Russell, on his part, has failed to give effect to the understanding on which he was allowed to take office as Foreign Secretary. No doubt, the Queen's deep grief at her recent bereavement placed Ministers in a very embarrassing position, for it would have been a very painful task to them at such a time to oppose Her Majesty's dearest wishes, as such opposition might have led to consequences which the whole nation would have deplored. But the Whig chiefs should have seen, long ago, that there was a limit, prescribed alike by duty and by a judicious regard for their own safety, to the exercise of this delicate forbearance. They should have remembered how strong a proof was given of the deep-seated antipathy of the nation to Royal intermeddling during the Crimean war, when Lord Aberdeen's Government owed its overthrow chiefly to the popular suspicion that its foreign policy had been dictated by Prince Albert. Lord Palmerston, who rose to supreme power at that time because he was the only statesman of note who had successfully defied the power of the Court and had thus won the confidence of the people, may have found time, during his latest and most convenient fit of the gout, to consider to what a fate the Queen and Earl Russell are now leading his Government. The cheers in the House of Commons which greeted the announcement of the victory gained by the Danes at sea intimated pretty plainly the general opinion of the House that the power of the Crown, which restrains the Ministry from taking action in defence of Denmark, has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; and the estimate formed by the House of Earl Russell's merits as a Foreign Secretary may be inferred from the unwonted triumph which Mr. Whiteside achieved, when, in one of his rhetorical flights, the exclamation "Oh for one hour of Castlereagh, "in whose time England was not the laughing-"stock of Europe!" drew forth a burst of cheering from all parts of the House except where the pure Ministerialists sit, which showed that the Irish orator had for once fairly hit the mark. Mr. Gladstone's democratic speech; too, is significant of the impending doom of a Ministry which can only be saved by one of those energetic acts—those Parliamentary *coups d'etat*—for which Lord Palmerston used to be favoured. That he may come to the determination rather to break with the Court altogether than to continue to the end of the road to ruin on which he has advanced so far already, is the sincere wish of every Englishman who desires that the career which has gained for Lord Palmerston so splendid a reputation as he now enjoys should be brought to a glorious and an honoured close.

The contingency of a war between England and Germany being, then, in our opinion, very probable, we have to consider what would be the effects of such a war on the commerce and prosperity of Bombay. The first effect of telegrams announcing that war was inevitable would of course be to create a panic in Bombay; for men in general are stunned at first and lose their wits on hearing of some great calamity, and it is only when they have in some degree recovered from the shock that they begin to calculate calmly the real extent of the mischief. It may be useful to bear in mind that a war between England and Germany would be a very different thing, in its effects upon trade, to a war between England and France. We may assume that the Federal Diet will, in the event of hostilities breaking out, take the side of Prussia and Austria, and that England will have to fight against a united Germany. The interests of Bombay obviously could not be affected in the slightest degree by such a war. For Germans have no fleet that could keep the sea for a moment against an English squadron; and all the German commerce which is now carried on in German bottoms would, upon a declaration of war, be at once transferred to British merchantmen. Hamburg and Trieste would of course be blockaded, but trade between Bombay and Germany would at once provide itself with new channels by way of Havre, Marseilles, and the Dutch seaports. The operations of the armies in Denmark and Germany need give the people of Bombay no concern; for, though so unlikely an event as a great German victory would of course send down the value of everything in England, and therefore also in Bombay, yet, if the progress of the campaign were, as we hope it would be, favourable to the English arms, the only result of the war, as far as regards Bombay, would be to create a greatly increased demand for piece-goods, which in turn would lead to a corresponding rise in the price of cotton. We do not think, therefore, that, if England shake off her lethargy, and try to recover on the battle-field the prestige she has lost in the contests of diplomacy, there is any great reason to fear that the trade of Bombay will be prejudicially affected by so desirable a change in the foreign policy of the Empire.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XVIII.

THE station of Hoshungabad, the headquarters of that district, and of the Nerbudda division, is situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda opposite the Bhopal territories, in a valley between the Sautpoora and Vindya ranges of hills, so that the city is low, and in consequence unhealthy; as cholera visits the place every hot season. The city takes its name from Hosung Khan, who was a Pindaree leader under Ameer Khan, and who brought this part of the country under Mahomedan rule, and made it a dependency of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan; and as the Mahomedan empire became broken up, and a general scramble for empire commenced, and as the tide of Mahratta invasion ebbed and flowed, and re[illegible]tions swept like so many waves one over the other, the Nerbudda districts suffered a long series of misfortunes. Thus the landholding portion of the Hindoo population were dispersed and the Gonds were driven to the hills and woods, and, lastly, they suffered from the Pindaree incursions; this tribe having fixed their head quarters in the wild and strong country on the banks of the Nerbudda below Hoshungabad. The depopulation and devastation which occurred during these successive periods of evils greatly modified the circumstances and character of the people, and the effects are to be traced to this day; ultimately the district became incorporated in the dominions of the Maharajah Scindiah, by whom at the conclusion of the second Mahratta war it was ceded to the British Government in 1817-18, and other additions (Hindia, Hurda, &c.) were ceded in perpetuity, in virtue of certain territorial arrangements concluded with Scindiah in 1860. The city of Hoshungabad is now chiefly inhabited by Hindoos; the remnants of the Mahomedan population have emigrated to Bhopal. The town is a large one with good substantial stone built houses, wide streets, and a fine bazaar, in which everything can be obtained; the place is noted for the manufactures of silk turbans or *pugrees* of fine texture and brilliant colours. The station at present is small, comprising some dozen bungalows on the banks of the river Nerbudda, but as the railway works progress a large railway staff of engineers and workmen will be located here, and the place will increase in size and importance. The railway contractors here are Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills, who have the contract from Bhosawul to Sohajpore, whence it is carried on to Jubbulpore by Messrs. Norris and Weller. The bridge over the Towah Nuddee near Hoshungabad will be a work of some magnitude. The works on these contracts are progressing speedily, notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring labour and supplies, and the unhealthiness of some parts of the country, but the engineers hope to complete the line within three years through from Jubbulpore to Bombay,—excepting the bridge over the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore. There are to be roads opened out from the principal stations in these provinces to the lines of rail, and it is then expected that the whole of the traffic from these provinces and from Bundlecund and Rajpootana will find its way to your city. The following names of stations on the line may interest your readers:—

Bhosawul junction to Nagpore District.	
Mulkapore.*	
Nandoora.	
Akowlah.*	Wurdah.
Segloo.*	
Sindee.	
Bome.*	
Nagpore.*	Nagpore.
Bhosawul junction to Jubbulpore District.	
Mulkapore.*	
Nandoora.	
Sheagaum.	
Mortigapore.	
Hurda.*	Hoshungabad.
Seonee.	
Etarsee (Hoshungabad).*	
Bagsah.	
Sohajpore.*	
Bunkarie.*	
Ganawara.*	Nursingpore.
Nursingpore.*	
Chindwarah.	
Jubbulpore.*	

Those places marked with a star will be large stations, and at these Government will build travellers' bungalows and serais for the accommodation of the passengers and travellers. The sanitarium of Mohtoor, or Goonawarra as it is now called, will be distant only forty miles from the nearest railway station on the Jubbulpore line, and 90 miles distant from the nearest station on the Nagpore line. It is time now that Mr. Temple looked to the immediate construction of the roads marked out, as they will add much towards developing the resources of the province. It does not throw any credit on the administration of these provinces, when the fact is made known that since the mutiny, with one or two exceptions, not a single line of road worthy of the name has been constructed, and the consequence is a stagnation of the traffic in the produce of the interior. The present universal means of communication is generally what the carts and droves of bullocks make through fields, nullahs, &c. never broader than to allow of a single cart at a time, and always in a *detour*, increasing the journey by one-third certainly. In those months especially when the traffic is at its height, the almost interminable line of bullocks and carts piled up with bales of cotton, or laden with grain of all sorts, wending their way towards the railway stations on the G. I. P. Railway line or to Berar, through deep and uneven ruts, is a sight at once cheering and reproachful—cheering as regards the prosperity of the country, reproachful to the government that has neglected the unfolding of that prosperity by giving it the means of communication with the neighbouring presidencies. The only use the revenues of the province appear to have been applied to is the building of jails; not a single work else of public utility is to be seen, unless it be these many "jails" centred in each district. Some are meant to be small forts, built on a plan of Lord Ellenborough's to be a protection to the residents of the stations, but they may well be called his "follies." Instead of wasting the public funds by feeding a horde of criminals, who many of them commit crime for the sake of getting well clothed and fed, and by paying for a useless police force to guard the vagabonds, on what more profitable work could these prisoners be employed than in the clearance and construction of roads to connect the various important towns with the railway?

There are two large towns in the Hoshungabad district, daily increasing in importance, Hurda and Seonee on the railway. At both an Assistant Commissioner is stationed, at the former Mr. Beddy, at the latter Lieutenant Brooke; Mr. Lyall, of the Civil Service, is Deputy Commissioner of the district. The only military force at Hoshungabad is the headquarters and right wing of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, under Major Wilson, the left wing being stationed at Chandah.

I have dwelt with some force on the want of roads in these provinces; it may interest you to state those we have, and those projected by Mr. Temple in his last Administration Report. There are four main or trunk roads, namely the great northern, the southern, the great eastern, and the north western roads. The first, or great northern, is in two main sections, the one between Jubbulpore and the Kutra Pass near Mirzapore, and the other between Jubbulpore and Nagpore. From Jubbulpore to the Kutra Pass the road was made and metalled some years ago, the bridges are now under construction. From Jubbulpore to Nagpore the road is now considerably advanced, sixty-two miles being complete in all respects, thirty-one open for traffic, forty under construction, and eighteen surveyed, but remaining to be commenced upon. Among the works, the most remarkable are the two bridges over the Wyngunga, and over the Konkan rivers, both having twelve arches of fifty feet upon each. Eight arches of the former are already turned, and of the latter four piers erected.

The southern road runs down the valley of the Wurda and through the cotton country, throwing out branches to Hingunghat, Deolee, and Arnee, all great cotton marts and destined to connect all these rich districts with the railway. "This road," says Mr. Temple, "has been advanced considerably during the year under review." The north-west line runs from Nagpore towards Baitool and Hoshungabad with a branch the Chindwarra. The line consists of eighty-two miles, a fourth of which has been completed, and the remainder is under progress of completion. The most interesting work on it is the Neempanee Pass, where the road has been carried up the side of the hill range to a height of five hundred and seventy-two feet. The total length of road belonging to the Public Works Department under construction is five hundred and sixty-one miles, thirteen large bridges of more than one hundred running feet waterway and one hundred and nineteen minor bridges have been either finished or will be within the year over this length of mileage.

Besides the regular department of Public Works, the Local Committees in the various districts have operated upon a great number of branch roads, exhibiting approximately in the more important branches of the work the aggregate result of their operations during the year 1862-63 at six hundred and eight miles. The principal roads to which their efforts have been directed are those from Jubbulpore to Raepore down the valley of the Godavery to Sironcha; in the valley of the Mahanuddy; from the Kattunga valley to Seonee on the Trunk road; the road in the interior of the Nagpore, Bhundara and Jubbulpore districts; and the direct road from Nagpore to Oomrowtee which will be of great consequence when the railways will be opened in the interior of Berar. The combined result of the road operations, by the Department of Public Works and by the Local Committees, during the season of 1862-63 may be thus exhibited:—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	117
Opened for traffic, though not completed	119
Under construction	371¾
Surveyed but not commenced	162
Marked off	400
Total	1,169¾

The cost of the mere necessaries of life in these provinces is very dear; grain is selling at most exorbitant rates, everything we want is dear in proportion to its scarcity, and the distance from which it has to be brought. A traveller in these parts must carry all the necessaries of civilized life about with him, or prepare to do without them. You in Bombay can take your carpet-bag, and step into the railway train and flit about from station to station on the line with a mere change of clothing only, certain never to want for anything as long as you have money; but here, when we are once on the tramp with bag and baggage, our servants are sure to lie and boast about us for their own glorification. The natives in the remote villages are ignorant of any difference in rank among Europeans, and the chief of the village always expects a present in accordance with his rank. Every thing, therefore, is charged not in accordance with its value, but in accordance with the European purchaser's supposed rank, and he is also supposed to give liberal presents to all the ragamuffin crowd who collect wherever his tents are pitched. Travelling may have been cheaper in past years, it may be still cheaper for natives, but the effects of the mutiny and the recent frequent intercourse with Europeans have very much increased the cost of every thing. There is still another reason which makes travelling expensive, this is, the impudent fraud practised by money-changers and bankers, with the large variation in the value of the same coins at places but a few hours' distance from each other. Thus, when a rupee is changed, the nominal value given for it by no means represents the real one; the change too is made up of all sorts of pice, cowries, and rupees chipped, sweated, and defaced, making them almost beyond recognition; these again bear a value differing in each town and village: in some places all the payments appear to be made in kind, the people hoarding all their gold coinage. I believe this season's supplies are so dear in this part of the country, because the bunyas purchase up all the grain to send towards Berar and Bombay, where they get large profits; this ought not to be allowed by the civil authorities.

The Chief Commissioner is to lay the foundation stone of the Railway Terminus at Nagpore this week; a large party are invited to attend, and Mr. Temple will no doubt make one of his usual interesting speeches, of which I hope to send you a report, as the interesting ceremonial may be looked upon as forming a memorable epoch in the annals of these provinces.

FOREST RANGER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CENTRAL INDIA, 13TH JUNE.

THE last storm has driven back the heat on us, and has blown down the mangoes, and, in the absence of ice, the only other luxury left for your correspondent is to write to the *Bombay Gazette*, with the glass at 100 deg. Such stifling heat as we have had here for the last three or four days, I have never experienced at this station. But, that indispensable animal, the oldest inhabitant declares that the surest indication of a near monsoon is this close weather for about a week, and that in fact, at no other period of the year, is the heat at Jubbulpore oppressive enough to be spoken about. Few stations in India can show such majestic mangoe trees as Jubbulpore. I allude to the fact, as there is a very interesting episode connected therewith. When the Mahomedans invaded these territories, in view to wresting them from the Mahratta dynasty, the followers of Islam, headed by a son of the reigning Emperor of Delhi, are said to have pitched their tents in the valley of Jubbulpore, some say because the young generalissimo had made a determination of carrying off by force, if she attempted to resist, the beautiful Gond princess Durgowtie, who was then administering the affairs of state from her palatial abode at a place called "Curran Bail, about six miles from Jubbulpore and thrown into ruins by earthquake nearly a century ago; while others say that a tower which the princess had erected at Curran Bail was so lofty, that the Emperor of Delhi, of a clear night, distinctly observed a lamp burning in a castle attic, and having ascertained in his city that this lamp could have been none other than that in the colossal tower at Curran Bail, he forthwith deputed his son to proceed at the head of a large army, and obtain possession of this universal wonder. I suppose the Shazada's disappointment, on his arrival, must have been very great, for he is said, according to tradition, to have sent back word to his august father, that it must have been a very bright star that struck his observation, as no colossal tower was standing in Curran Bail. History sayeth that the Mahomedan army was victorious shortly after its arrival, and that the lovely princess, like "Willikins's Dinah," partook of poison, and ended her days thus, in preference to falling a prey to the circumcised Phillistine. The vast army of victors then, for a season, pitched their tents in and around the valley which is now adorned by a British station, and that season was the mangoe season. Now, after the custom of their forefathers, these Mahomedan soldiers are said to have cultivated little nurseries of seedlings, after demolishing the fruit, and these little nurseries colllectively, in a few years, produced something like a lac of mangoe trees; and a small hamlet, skirting the cantonment of Jubbulpore, stands to this very day under the name of *Lakram*. Every mangoe tree beyond the ordinary size, in and about this station, is thus a standing monument of the victory gained at the rolling in of the first wave of Mahomedan invasion. These Vandals have, however, left other marks of their presence in the country. The neighbourhood is dotted on its surface with architectural remains of the Gond and Mahratta races, and there may be found to this day in these buildings, such as the temple at Bhera Ghat, decapitated and limbless statues; and the workmanship on some of these serves to show that cutting and engraving on stone stood at greater perfection five hundred years ago, than they do *now* amongst the natives of this part of the country. I once saw a temple at some place near Baitool, at which I stood and gazed for hours in amazement, as to the means employed in the past century by the savage Gonds and others for lifting enormous slabs of stone on to the roof of temples and other buildings—such slabs as would have strained the neck of any crane invented under the auspices of Western civilization. The ruined city of Curran Bail was built entirely of sandstone, and so great was the extent of it, that scarcely a large village within twenty miles of a radius of it has not indented on its ruins for ready dressed slabs, for building purposes. It is certain that the foundation stone of every house in the station and city of Jubbulpore has been obtained from Curran Bail, that the G. I. P. Railway contractors at this station, Messrs. Morris and Weller, are at present daily quarrying stone from the ruins for their line of road, and that there is no sign as yet of the supply having run out. Not many years ago the ruins yielded *ghurras* of old coin to their late proprietor Junajun Pundit, and elaborately carved wooden doors even now grace the humble domiciles of some of the citizens of Jubbulpore.

An unwarrantable instance of arbitrary assumption of authority on the part of Mr. Temple, in dismissing all the clerks in the Public Works branch of the Nagpore Secretariate for a serious fault on the part of one or two officials, has, I observe, been recently brought to light by the *Central India Times*, and severely commented on by the *Englishman*; and now I am given to understand that Mr. Campbell, the Chief Judge, or Judicial Commissioner, I am not sure of the [illegible]ying committed a similar act of injustice is to be brought before the tribunal of public opinion to answer for his conduct. The general impression would appear to be that he has reduced all the clerks in his office, from the Superintendent downwards, merely to bring in an Extra Assistant Commissioner whom he knew at Saugor and who had recently been himself reduced from the rank of Assistant Commissioner to that already stated. Such tyranny can never go unnoticed by the press. I therefore await my time, to see what the *Central India Times* may have to say on the subject. The Editor of that paper is a fearless censor, and if Mr. Campbell is at fault his columns will most undoubtedly show the matter up. In the case first alluded to I believe Mr. Temple is not to blame but some one of his Secretaries.

Why are the Government so illiberal with their servants in the way of holidays? Do they consider it politic to grind them down consecutively for six days, so that they may devote the seventh to Sabbath breaking? It stands to reason that if men are from Monday to Saturday bound hand and foot by red tape, with the consciousness that they shall again be subjected to such treatment after a single day's respite, they will not act as Christians on the Sabbath. And as far as the despatch of work is concerned, we all know that a liberal scale of recreation tends to expedite such matters in our domestic affairs, and why not, therefore, in public life, where there may be greater incentives to work and certainly double the *onus* of responsibility. I am certainly of opinion, in common with all right-thinking men, that, putting aside for once that bugbear called "a pretext for idleness," the Government service would be benefitted by the last Saturday of every month being a holiday, and only half a day's work being demanded on other Saturdays. Closely connected with this subject is that of a liberal scale of allowances so ably advocated by you in a recent issue. The dangers attending the opposite policy are so numerous and manifest all over India, that some special measures *must* ere long suggest themselves to the notice of Government, who in the meanwhile are losers.

The local Government Treasury is in a dreadful state of commotion. I called there the other day for a draft, and was very mysteriously informed that Rs. 17,000 were missing; and, as the whole establishment was overbusy in enquiring into its whereabouts, I thought it judicious to draft myself off lest I should myself have been drawn into the mess. More on this matter hereafter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

VIZAGAPATAM, 20TH JUNE.
Steamer *Penang* from Bimlipatam anchored.
Steamer *Orissa* from Coconada anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 20TH JUNE.
Steamer *Vigilant* sailed for Trincomallee.

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH JUNE.
Steamer *Penang* will leave this during night.

TUTICORIN, 19TH JUNE.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Colombo.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of 21 guns was fired yesterday from the Saluting Battery in honor of the Anniversary of the Accession of Her Majesty to the Throne.

CAPTAIN C. F. PEARSON, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

MAJOR G. R. WESTMACOTT, 2nd in Command 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

THE *Kwang-Tung*, a steamer recently belonging to the Anglo-Chinese fleet, yesterday steamed to the back of Butcher's Island, where she will remain during the monsoon.

WE understand that Mr. John Dunbar, Barristers-at-Law, has sent in the resignation of his appointment as Examiner in Insolvency, and that in all probability the office will be conferred on Mr. C. P. Cooper, Barrister-at-Law.

THE Government steamer *Victoria* was floated out of the Duncan Dock yesterday morning, after having been newly caulked and coppered. The *Victoria* takes up the duty of the *Coromandel* at the Rock Station during the monsoon; the latter vessel being, it is understood, ordered round to Madras on some particular service.

WE are afraid to say how long ago it is since the Wellington Fountain was commenced at the head of the Apollo Bunder, but it must be eighteen months at least. It had, to the unprofessional eye, nearly reached completion; when suddenly it was ruthlessly pulled to pieces bit by bit, and now lies in scattered fragments over the road. Can any of our readers oblige us with the why and the wherefore of this mutilation?

A CHARGE of assault has been preferred against one John Shea, by Mr. William Crockwell. The case was called on for hearing yesterday before the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, but in consequence of the absence of the defendant, His Worship ordered a second summons to be issued against him.

After this order being made, the father-in-law of the defendant John Shea appeared before his Worship, and stated to the Court that his son-in-law had threatened to kill his wife and child; that he was a perfect maniac; and that he had determined to commit suicide. Under these circumstances the father-in-law of John Shea requested His Worship to issue out an immediate summons against him. The application was granted.

A CLEVER RASCAL.—A Parsee of notoriously bad character, named Dorabjee Sorabjee Sootar, has been apprehended by the Police under the following circumstances:—The fellow had been prowling about the camp of the Nawab Begum of Bhopal at Byculla for some days, and contrived to get on a familiar footing with some of Her Highness's retainers. One of these had some valuable kincob and gold brocade dresses and [illegible] chaser. Dorabjee readily answered that his "master" would buy them, and offered to accompany the owner of the property to his master's house. A number of articles of the value of Rs. 1,500 were accordingly made up into a bundle, and the prisoner and the intending seller set off for the native town. On coming to an obscure street, the prisoner stopped at the door of a house which he represented to be that of his master, and offered to take the bundle upstairs and show the goods to him; saying at the same time that his master was a very "particular" and "devout" man, who would not admit strangers at "prayer time." The owner parted with the bundle; the prisoner went upstairs, but of course, failed to return. The "devout" man was no where to be found, but it was discovered that there was a back passage out of the house by which the prisoner had made good his retreat. Information was at once given to the Police of the clever cheat, and, much to their credit, the whole of the property has been since recovered by them; they having succeeded in tracing it out and discovering the swindler within a few hours of the affair being reported to them.

The case is at present before Mr. Souter, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and the conviction of this incarnation of the renowned Robert Macaire would be certain; but in consequence of the Begum being about to leave Bombay either to-day or to-morrow, on her return to her capital of Bhopal, it is probable that the owner of the property, who is one of Her Highness's chief retainers, will refuse to prosecute the case in the High Court as the Criminal Sessions do not come on until next month. In this case a great rascal and clever rogue will thus get off scot-free without any punishment whatever.

THE WEATHER AND THE STREETS.—In defiance of all predictions as to the probable time of the "Deluge," the first burst of the monsoon came suddenly upon us yesterday. Between 3 and 4 A.M. there was a pretty heavy downpour, but from 11 A.M. till about half-past 12 the rain came down in earnest in solid sheets of water. The effect of this torrent upon the principal streets in the Fort was quite marvellous, and in consequence of the scandalously bad drainage, which is in great part choked up by the filling in of the Fort ditches on the western side, many of them were flooded to a depth of from six inches to a foot. The roadway round the Elphinstone Circle, Marine Street, as far as the Apollo Gate, Forbes' Street, Apollo Street, and Medow Street, were impassable for several hours to all pedestrians except those who were equipped as *sans culottes*. In every part of these highways the water was over ankle-deep, and between the Cotton Screws in Marine Street and the High Court House "funnies" might have plied, with advantage, for hire. The Municipal Commissioners would seem to have quite overlooked the fact of the filling in of the Fort ditches since last rains, the consequence is that the drains are all choked by a few minutes heavy rain. Added to this, a part of the main-drain through the Fort has, was are informed, been rendered almost useless through some "jim" connected with the new drainage works. When the rains set in regularly for a three weeks' spurt, we expect that the Fort will be transferred into another Venice—only that it will not be quite so beautiful a city to look at—and that the graceful gondola will be travestied by the Worlee canoe. In sober seriousness the state of the streets after the two hour's heavy rain of yesterday was a disgrace to all concerned in the drainage of the Fort. But the state of the Colaba Vellard is even more discreditable; for where there ought to be a high and dry roadway, with *trottoirs* on each side, there is a filthy canal, with ornamental sidings of mud and road metal! Now that the monsoon is fairly on us, it is quite plain to the meanest comprehension what misery all poor pedestrians will have to look forward to during the next three months. From the appearance of the sky, which is thoroughly monsoonish, a steady fall of rain for several days—perhaps weeks—seems now to be at hand.

The total fall of rain in this month is 5¼ inches; of which quantity 2 inches 47 cents was registered between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. yesterday.

MESSRS. NICOL & CO.'S CHINESE SAVAGES.—These interesting importations from the Celestial Empire, of which there are now between two and three thousand specimens employed on the Elphinstone Land Company's works and at Elephanta, are becoming an intolerable nuisance to the Island, and have at last gone so far as actually to defy the Police. These men, amongst whom there is a large class of artizans, such as carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, &c., besides a host of coolies and labourers, hewers of wood and drawers of water, are it would seem, split up into two factions, those from Hongkong and Canton, and those from Macao. These are designated as the Hongkong men and the Macao men, and they are everlastingly at feud with each other, the cause of which is not yet thoroughly understood, but which the Police are actively engaged in getting at the bottom of. For some time past these factions have been constantly fighting among themselves with various results—sometimes one and sometimes the other party gaining a temporary ascendancy,—but the Hongkong and Canton party being the stronger, they seem to be determined to carry things with a high hand and to make the Macao-ites succumb. With the exception of a few men who act as Interpreters for the rest, none of this large mob of Chinamen can speak any language that is intelligible to any one here, and it is thought that these Interpreters, or some of them, are the cause of the serious disturbances among them that so frequently occur. At the head of these is a man who goes by the cognomen of "Tom King," and this fellow is suspected of levying black mail from the party in opposition to him, as well as from those of his own party who consent to it; and if this really be the case here is at once a prolific source of discontent. The "colony" has been very active of late in organising a system of mutual reprisals, and they have scouts on each side who watch the motions of the enemy; and whenever they discover the whereabouts of an obnoxious individual, or several of them, they are made the victims of an ambuscade, which takes them by surprise and carries them off in triumph to some retreat where they are taken before the "elders" and adjudged to condign punishment. This punishment is corporeal, and consists in the offender being laid on his back, in spread-eagle fashion, and flogged over the abdomen with a rattan. On Sunday last four men were captured in this manner and carried off towards Belvidere Hill; and this being brought to the notice of the Police, Constable Bell, accompanied by a number of native Policemen went to the rescue and succeeded in taking them away from their captors; but a large crowd of Chinamen having collected, they effected an illegal rescue, and drove off the Policeman, pelting them with stones and otherwise maltreating them. The Police had to fly for their lives, and Constable Bell was struck on several parts of his body with the stones thrown by these ruffians. On several recent occasions parties of these Chinamen have been placed before the Magistrates on charges of assault; but in consequence of the great difficulty there is in identifying these offenders, who all bear a remarkably strong family resemblance to each other, they invariably get off. As Cuffy said to his master, "Pompey and Cæsar 'zactly alike, Massa - specially Pompey." So it is with these long-tailed Celestials; and in this they find their greatest security. The neighbourhood in which these people reside live in mortal terror of them; and now that they have dared to set the laws and the Police at defiance, there is no saying to what degree of violence their audacity may reach. It is clear that such a state of things must not be allowed even for a single day to exist. The law must be vindicated and society protected against such scum of the earth—the sweepings of Canton, Hongkong, and Macao—as these wretches are. The proper way to deal with savages is to at once overawe them by a superior force. The European Constabulary of the Island are quite strong enough to deal with them; and if they again venture upon openly resisting the Police they should be most severely dealt with—even to the shedding of blood if it be actually necessary to do so. Unless strong measures be immediately resorted to for the vindication of the law, these men will set every one at defiance, and life and property will be rendered unsafe.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th June, compared with the statement issued on the 11th June:

LIABILITIES.		11th June.		18th June.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs.	1,04,50,000	Rs.	1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance..	„	69,49,919	„	78,26,762
Deposits at Head Office	„	2,63,23,478	„	2,72,83,920
Do. at Branches	„	37,94,293	„	38,83,712
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	3,09,958	„	3,06,569
Rest	„	15,19,416	„	15,48,094
Sundries	„	10,71,706	„	18,51,742
	„	5,03,28,770	„	531,50,799
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	36,28,999	Rs.	35,60,453
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	„	34,68,222	„	34,47,145
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	„	1,29,78,810	„	1,28,76,593
Dead Stock	„	6,04,913	„	6,06,912
Stamps	„	12,986	„	12,786
Balances with Agents	„	25,04,555	„	20,47,569
Sundries	„	13,99,309	„	26,85,111
Government Reserve Cash	„	29,49,919	„	38,26,762
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	„	1,87,92,855	„	2,03,97,749
Do. Do. Branches.	„	39,97,282	„	36,89,722
	„	5,03,28,770	„	5,31,50,799

RULES OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE following new rules have been passed by the Judges of the High Court at Bombay, for the conduct of business in the Court:—

1. All suits will be set down for final disposal at the first hearing and parties must be prepared with their documents and witnesses, unless the Judge who receives the plaint or a Court shall otherwise order.

2. In suits set down for final disposal at the first hearing the plaintiff and the defendant will, when the suit comes on for hearing, be in the first instance called upon to state their cases respectively. The matters in issue will then be settled and taken down by the Judge and the suit will be forthwith heard upon the evidence, unless the Judge shall direct the suit to stand adjourned and upon such terms as he shall think just.

3. The issues so settled shall be entered and filed with the proceedings in the suit.

4. When a written statement shall be called for by the Judge from a defendant in the first instance, notice to that effect shall be served upon him together with the summons, and such statement shall be filed and a copy sent to the Judge and to the plaintiff six days before the day appointed for hearing unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

5 When a written statement shall be called for from the plaintiff, the Judge will direct when it is to be filed and a copy sent to him, and when to be served upon the defendant.

6. Each written statement shall by way of list or schedule refer to any written documents not then filed by which it is intended to be supported, specifying such as are in the English language and such as are translated according to the practice of the Court.

7. No document not referred to in such statement or filed in the suit, shall be received in evidence at the hearing, unless by consent as hereinafter provided, or unless the Judge shall see reason to the contrary.

8. Particulars of set off shall be filed and notice thereof given to the plaintiff six days before the day to obtain an office copy of such particulars.

9. The Judge may, upon consent signed by the parties or their attornies respectively, and filed before the day appointed for the first hearing, allow documents to be received in evidence at the hearing, which were not produced at the reception of the plaint or not in a list annexed to the written statement, provided they be officially translated into English, if in any native language.

MATTHEW R. SAUSSE. H. NEWTON.
JOSEPH ARNOULD. M. R. WESTROPP.
A. KINLOCH FORBES. H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
RICHARD COUCH.
29th April, 1864.

Rule 30 is cancelled and in lieu, read:

An appeal from or application to review any judgment, order, or decree made by any Division Court or by any Judge or Judges of the High Court in the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction, shall be preferred within ten days after such judgment, order or decree shall have been pronounced, exclusive of the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such judgment, decree, or order, unless such Division Court, or Judge, shall within such period enlarge the time for making such appeal or application to review.

M. R. SAUSSE. H. NEWTON.
JOSEPH ARNOULD. A. B. WARDEN.
A. KINLOCH FORBES. H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
RICHARD COUCH.
16th June, 1863.

SEEDING OF THE BAMBOOS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 17th June 1864.

Letters from Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, Collector of Canara, to Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 874, dated 16th April 1864.

I have the honor to report that a very large number of people have migrated from the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts to this (Soopa) Talook, for the purpose of collecting the Bamboo seeds, which are very plentiful this year. They come from Nepanee, Kittoor, Nurgoond, and the Hooblee Talook, in small parties, and remain for ten days or a fortnight, during which time they collect as much seed as the whole party can carry away. It is estimated that about 50,000 persons have in this manner visited the Soopa jungles during the present season, including inhabitants of Canara as well as those belonging to other districts. I am glad to be able to report that no disturbance whatever has been caused by these persons, who have conducted themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner.

2. I believe that the supply of grain thus afforded by the bounty of nature has proved a providential benefit to the poorer classes during the present scarcity of food. It is calculated that each party takes away enough for home consumption during the monsoon months, and that there is some for sale also.

3. Both the large Bamboos (Bidurguloo) and the medium-sizes or common Bamboo (Shiboo) have seeded in many parts of the Soopa Talook this year. The seed of the large Bamboo is like oats in shaped and taste, and is preferred to the other as being more easily prepared and more digestible. The supply of seed from the large Bamboo is now almost over for the season, and the people are collecting the seeds of the smaller kind.

4. I am informed that it is expected that the seeding will be more general next year than it has been during the present season.

5. I am unable to give much information regarding the supposed periodical seeding of these gigantic grasses. The Natives all appear to think that a general seeding takes place at periods variously estimated at from 30 to 60 years. There is no doubt that partial seeding takes place irrespectively of these periods, probably more or less every year. I frequently observed Bamboos in seed and young plants growing during the years 1850-55. But there is no doubt that the seeding in the present season is quite exceptional. The appearance of the forests is much altered by the effect of the novel crop with which the Bamboos are covered.

6. It is well known that all the Bamboos that seed die during the same year. The seeding of this and the following season will therefore cause a great diminution of the number of these useful plants.

7. You will doubtless remember that the prevalence of fever in Canara has been attributed to the great increase of Bamboo jungles. If this theory be correct, we may expect that the fever will now decrease. In point of fact a very considerable decrease has been observed since the last monsoon. It would be interesting to know if the Bamboos have seeded generally in the other districts (Such as Coimbatore, Coorg, Salem, and Mysore.) where fever has been prevalent of late years, and whether it has been followed by a decrease of the epidemic.

8. With reference to the supposed periodicity of the Bamboo seeding, I hope it will not be considered out of place to note that about sixty years appear to have elapsed since this district was scourged by an epidemic fever similar to that which has been prevalent for the last few years. Dr. [Buchanan,] who was commissioned in 1800 to visit the countries recently conquered from the Sultan Tippoo, mentions in his report that the northern parts of this Collectorate in 1803-1807 suffered greatly from fever, by which some villages were almost depopulated. Since that time, so far as I can ascertain, Canara has been considered a remarkably and salubrious district.

Memorandum from Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner S. D., to Government, No. 1718, dated 13th May 1864.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Revenue Commissioner begs to add that he has, with the assistance of the Collectors of Canara and Belgaum, been able to obtain upwards of two cart-loads of Bamboo seed, which he proposes to distribute at Poona to any persons wishing to sow it.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this letter should be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bengal, with a request that they will favor this Government with any information they may possess relative to the seeding of the Bamboo, and whether it is connected, as far as they are aware, with the prevalence of fever or otherwise.

2. The Conservator of Forests and the Collectors in whose districts the Bamboo abounds should also be requested to procure any information they can on the above points.

3. The seed should be distributed.

INSOLVENT COURT.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Monday, 20th June 1864.

In re Mahomed Ibrahim bin Fuzladeen Nourungay.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the opposing creditors. Mr. Bayley for the Insolvent.

The Insolvent was directed on last Court day to amend his Special Balance sheet, and to insert the names of two creditors who, it was asserted, had been left out. These orders had not been complied with. Mr. Bayley said that the two creditors in question were comprised in the claim of creditor No 1.

Mr. Marriott referred to the Special Balance sheet, and urged that the name of Purshotum Praujewandass, a creditor for Rs. 31,000. should be struck out, and the amount of mortgage bonds inserted. The schedule was inaccurate in this respect; the mistake runs through the whole, rendering it incomprehensible.

The chief argument upon the side of the opposition appeared to be the fact that a list of property given in by Insolvent was incorrect, the property therein mentioned having been, for the greater part, sold before the filing of Insolvent's position, and he was not worth more than a third of what had been represented. The Hon'ble Commissioner suggested an adjournment, and that Insolvent should file a correct Schedule from first to last.

Mr. Bayley consented.

Mr. Marriott addressed the Court upon the subject of the costs. His Lordship ordered an adjournment, reserving judgment on the question of costs, the Insolvent undertaking to supply a correct list of property. The case to be considered in the same position, regarding opposition, as as present,

In re Ismailjee Ibrahimjee.

Mr. Scoble appeared for the opposition. Mr. Bayley for the Insolvent.

Mr. Scoble rose and asked his Lordship, before the case was entered into, to refer the books of the Insolvent to the Examiner The learned counsel accused the Insolvent of making false entries in his Schedule. There were amounts entered in that document which it was necessary to verify. A sister (some time deceased) was made a creditor to the amount of Rs. 2,410, Insolvent's mother for Rs. 540, and a brother to the amount of Rs. 1,111.

His Lordship decreed that, as the counsel on the Insolvent's side agreed, the books should be referred to the Examiner by consent, the grounds of opposition being furnished to Insolvent within a week; and the Examiner's report to be made within three months from this time.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*20th June.*)

REFUSING DUTY.—Two seamen of the British Ship *William Kidstone*, named Joseph Alonzo and Thomas Smith, were placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Alexander Logan, the Captain of the ship, it appeared that on Sunday last the prisoners twice refused to do their duty, and yesterday morning they again declined to do their work on board the ship, stating that they had been working long hours.

His Worship advised the prisoners to go on board and do their duty, if not he would send them to jail. The prisoners followed the advice of His Worship and consented to go on board. They were accordingly ordered to be sent on board.

SUSPECTED [illegible] Cheenama, was brought up, and placed at the bar on a change of having in her possession one cap and other wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4-8 which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from one William Toppen.

The prosecutor is aged about twelve years, and is a pupil in the Byculla School. It appears that on Sunday last at about 3 P.M. he went out to Back Bay, where he took off his clothes for the purpose of bathing, and put them on some stones. On his return he found them missing. He then went to the Cathedral where he was furnished with some other clothes. Yesterday while he was at the school a policeman brought the stolen articles to him, which he claimed as his.

The evidence of the policeman Narrayen Sudasew was to the effect that he observed the woman passing along the Dhobee Talo road with a bundle in her hand, he asked her what she had in her hand, she replied that she had some clothes of her sahib which she was taking to be washed. The policeman suspected her, and on enquiry being made he found that the clothes belonged to one of the pupils of the Byculla School, where he proceeded yesterday morning and found the real owner to be William Toppen.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

THEFT.—A Hindoo employed in the Fort Press Company was brought up on a charge of stealing a brass ram of the value of Rs. 45, the property of the Company.

Mr. Augustus Silvestre, Chief Engineer of the Company, proved that the brass ram belonged to the Company, and that a policeman brought it to him with the prisoner in his custody and he directed the policeman to take the man to the police. The policeman proved the way in which he found the prisoner with the property before the Court.

The Magistrate said that the charge was clearly established against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

STEALING A CASH-BOX.—*Bamjee Husson*, a Chinaman, was placed at the bar, on a charge of having stolen a cash-box, of the value of one rupee, and three notes of ten rupees each, the property of Mr. John Burn, carrying on business in Bombay as a tailor and outfitter.

From the evidence of Mr. Burn it appeared that he saw the cash-box safe on the evening of Wednesday last, on a table close to his desk, with rupees thirty in it. On the following morning when he came to his shop, a sepoy in his employ, named Babajee, informed him of the property having been stolen from the shop. In consequence of what he told him, the prosecutor went to the European Constable, Mr. Bailey, where he saw the box as well as the prisoner in custody.

Babajee Ramjee, a sepoy in the employ of the prosecutor, stated that on Thursday last at about 10-30 A. M. he saw the prisoner at his master's shop. He asked witness the value of the box. He told him that it was of the value of eight rupees, the prisoner upon this left the shop, saying that it was too dear. After some time the prisoner with two others again came to the shop and asked for the price of certain umbrellas. The two men remained on one side and the prisoner stood near the cash-box; after awhile the prisoner left the shop. Witness followed him and seized him with the box in his hand. He called out "sepoy, sepoy," but there was no one. He then took the prisoner to the Constable.

Mathew Burn, the brother of the prosecutor, was next examined, who materially corroborated the statement of the last witness.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*20th June.*)

AN IMPUDENT THEFT.—A Parsee named Manockjee Dadabhoy, a thorough young *loocha*, was some days since charged with stealing a purse containing thirty-one rupees, the property of a hack buggy owner named Ragoo Appajee, under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor had given the prisoner permission to sleep in his stable along with himself. During the night some of the prosecutor's horses got loose, when he got up to secure them. After this had been effected, he found that the prisoner had left the stable, and as he suspected he had been up to some mischief he looked for his purse, which he kept in a gram-chest, and discovered that it, as well as the prisoner, was *non est inventus*. After ruminating for some hours over his loss, a bright thought struck the prosecutor, and he at once started off to the Byculla Railway station, which he reached just as the Mahim train was about to start, and in one of the second class carriages was safely deposited the person of his friend Mr. Manockjee Byramjee, whom he at once collared and dragged out of the carriage on to the platform, when he taxed him in the presence of an admiring crowd of departing passengers with the theft of his purse and money. The prisoner at once pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment and handed over the purse to its rightful owner; but upon counting its contents he found that there were only twenty-one instead of thirty-one rupees. This led to a series of interrogatories, which elicited the fact that the prisoner had laid out the missing balance in the purchase of a coat, a pair of shoes, and some cloths which he then had upon his person. Of these he was speedily deprived, and reduced very much to the same state as the jackdaw who was stripped of the peacock's feathers in which he had disguised himself in order to astonish a large circle of his admiring friends. The case was clearly established against the miserable offender, and he was sent for the benefit of his morals to the County Jail for the period of three months, there to be kept to hard labour.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE PAY WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is some time since the Assistants employed in the House of Correction got an increase of pay. I am now informed that the Preventive Officers have had their pay increased also—two very useful classes of officers and fully deserving of the increase they have got. May I ask why the Assistants employed in the County Gaol and the European officers composing the Water Police have not got an increase: are they not also useful officers? If the authorities who have the power of sanctioning increase of salaries only knew what these poor men have to put up with, especially a few of them who have five and six children each to feed and clothe, they would not begrudge a few more rupees per mensem, until prices fell to their proper level.

ONE WHO IS A LITTLE BIT BETTER OFF.

Bombay, 18th June.

THE PARSI RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I hear many people say that I am the writer of a letter signed "R." which appeared in last Saturday's *Times*. I beg, therefore, to state that I have nothing to do with it: I have not written it myself, neither have I put up any other person to write it. I don't know the writer. The remarks of "R.," however, are just, and I hope Dr. Haug will notice them carefully.

In my last letter I requested Dr. Haug to point out the chapters of the Zend Avesta which are mis-translated by "Messrs Spiegel, Bleek," &c. Now, though I do not pretend to be such a Zend scholar as Dr. Haug very modestly enough does, and admiting at the same time that there are mistakes in this translation,—I do not fear to say most emphatically, that the great Doctor of philosophy can do such a thing only at the risk of his Oriental reputation. I have very great respect for the Doctor, yet I venture to challenge him to name to us even ten or five whole chapters in the Zend Avesta which are mis-translated by Spiegel. Spiegel's translation may not be thoroughly critical—the translator has perhaps here and there introduced rude uncouth expressions—nevertheless it is not such as to mislead one, and cause injustice to the Zoroastrian religion. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, whose book on the Parsi Religion, according to Dr. Haug's own confession in his Essays (page 28), "*shows an acquaintance with the original Zend texts*," declared in my hearing a few days ago that *a better translation than Bleek'e could not be made.* Unless, therefore, Dr. Haug would come forward, and tell us of all chapters that are falsely translated in Mr. Cama's Edition I have no right to view it in the light he does.

ALIF.

20th June.

AN APPEAL TO THE FACULTY OF LAW.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to publish the following suggestions in your next issue; for otherwise it will be of no use?

A meeting of the "Faculty of Law" is to be held on Wednesday the 23rd instant. It is rumoured that a proposition is to be brought forth by the Dean, the Hon'ble Mr. Hore, to the effect that for the Grant Medical College, there are two sorts of degrees, namely, Licentiate of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine. Candidates can go in for the former degree after the Matriculation; while for the latter the B. A. degree is necessary. So there should be two degrees for the Government Law College! the Licentiate of Law and the Bachelor of Law. As the case stands at present, when B. A. is necessary for the B. L. Examination, not a single student since the foundation of the Bombay University has presented himself for the Examination. And what is the reason? Simply this: The Bachelors would not go in, and those who are not Bachelors of Arts could not go in, so practically, the Faculty has done nothing. Now, is it not advisable to allow those students to go in the Examination who have a bent for Law after the Matriculation Examination? Now if it be that without the B. A. degree they would not do credit to the University, let the Examination Standard be raised as high as possibly it can be and let the test be very strict.

Now our pleaders have done nothing hitherto, in the legal sense, to bring disgrace upon themselves, their teachers, or the courts; and not one of them is a B. A. Why should not the rules with regard to the Grant Medical College agree with those of the Law College? Is Medicine a less noble profession than Law? Is the professional knowledge of the former students, on whom depend the lives of thousands, less important than that of the students of the Law College? Will not the Hon'ble Mr. Hore, Dr. Reid, and Sir A. Grant do something for the students of the Government Law College, when it is given out at the eleventh hour that there will be no more final Examination for Certificates in Law? I beg to refer the Dean and the members of the Faculy of Law to a correspondence signed *Alpha* in the *Times* of the 25th April last and an article in the *Indian Banner* of the 4th instant.

Will you use your powerful pen for the poor students in Law?

ALPHA.

Bombay, 20th June.

A STRANGE HOME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am much surprised to find that an attack made upon the Committee, Secretary and Keeper of the Strangers' Friend Society's Home, which was made by one of your correspondents, signing himself "A Late Refugee," and which [illegible] explained by those whose duty it is either to refute the serious charges brought against them, or, failing in being able to do that, are still impudent enough to remain in office. After waiting some time after the appearance of the letter in question, as I felt a deep interest in the Society's welfare, I caused enquiries to be made, the result of which I hereunto append, and I trust that subscribers to this Society will not allow themselves longer to be imposed upon, but endeavour to remodel the institution their benevolence has created. As a charitable institution, or as a temporary refuge to the unfortunate, it can no longer be considered, for every inmate to whom I have spoken concerning it declares it to be neither the one, nor the other. The charges brought against the institution, and particularly the indifference of the Committee, the blind trust of the Secretary in his subordinates, and the equivocal character of the Keeper of the inmates, the wretched sojourners in the Home corroborated to the full extent of "A Late Refugee's" statements, which are also fully borne out by what occurred on the evening of the day the letter was published in your journal, which was as follows:—

At about eight o'clock in that evening, "Bumble," as your correspondent has, it seems, not inaptly called him, entered the general room where the inmates of the Home live, and, producing a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of that day, flung it on the table, saying between his clenched teeth to one of the men, "read that." The man took it up and in a distinct voice read the letter, which was listened to with marked attention by all, showing the deep interest these men felt in that which they, from bitter experience, knew to be too true. No comment was made until the reader came to the word "Bumble," when some few to whom the character of the original "Bumble" was known could not suppress a titter which at last broke into a roar of laughter. The Master or Keeper, who had up to this time kept looking on the countenances of the men with eyes in which a savage hate could not be concealed, called for an explanation of what "Bumble" meant, a piece of information he was soon put in possession of, to his uncontrollable rage. "Let me find the man who wrote this, and I know pretty well who it is, and he shall suffer for it," he said, "and those who have been telling him too." The letter being finished, one of the men remarked that he thought it was not far from the truth, and much to the astonishment of all the Keeper added his confirmation to the remark with the exception he said of what related to the Committee and Secretary. He gave the boarders, who paid, however, a hint that it must have been they who had been taking the news abroad and they would be served out for it, which turned out to be no false threat, an order arriving next day that they should all leave the Home, with or without other shelter, innocent or guilty. Now there is scarcely any of the Home's inmates who more required the Society's assistance than these same boarders. They were men unwilling to be shipped like dogs to Europe to be a burden to their families; they had obtained situations while in the Home, although the Society never troubled themselves to try to get them employed, and they were then trying to economise their means until they could save enough to live elsewhere; but as it is the case when a man gets a situation and has to wait till six weeks before he can get any pay, he is just as destitute temporarily, as he was when unemployed; and more so indeed, for to keep his berth he must have a place to sleep in, and food to eat and clean clothes to appear in, which may be precariously enjoyed only while out of a situation. So the boarders were turned out except two who consented to live in another part of the Home called the Agent's Quarters, where "Bumble" has got up a little private boarding house of his own, and where he charges double what the Society had laid down for their messing. It clearly shows that "Bumble" exerts a vast influence over the Secretary, when he can get such an order to turn men out, after he had originated the idea himself and expressed it publicly the night before, and even without permitting the injured men to say one word, as to the accusations which had led to their being ignominiously expelled.

The reports carried to the Secretary are doubtless the grossest misrepresentations, used to carry out the ends and serve the interests of a malevolent man. One instance out of many will suffice to give this statement a foundation and leave its truthfulness beyond the shadow of doubt.

One of the ejected boarders, who was about to leave on the first of June, was rudely accosted by "Bumble," early in the morning of that day, and told to pack off without delay. This boarder had waded through his greater difficulties and had obtained a good appointment. By birth he was a gentleman and had only recently a brother bearing Her Majesty's Commission in the Bombay Army. He was an educated young man and excelled in accomplishments, such as drawing, music, and painting, such as are scarcely cultivated now by the money-making men of Bombay, and was no mean amateur in such accomplishments. Thrown suddenly out of a situation, harrassed by small debts, and the aid of his brother not being available, and believing that the Home was such an institution as it might and should be, he entered it. Too soon he discovered his error almost immediately he was engaged by the late Secretary and became a boarder instead of a burden to the institution. The boarders then lived in a separate establishment to the general one, but for some reason of his own "Bumble" one night placed a lock on the outside of the dwelling without giving this young man any notice, and when he arrived, soon after, he found he was "shut out." Indignant at being so treated he took lodgings elsewhere, when "Bumble" wrote against his name in the case book that he had returned *drunk.* Some time after, this was seen by some of the men who knowing "Bumble" had never seen him, and who then commented on what appeared to them so gross an untruth. It is only to be inferred the Secretary's book was the same; but, to save further comment, the crime was erased from "Bumble's" book. After this the late Secretary persuaded him to return to the Home, and when he was rudely spoken to about leaving on the first of June he told "Bumble" with no show of respect that he was going and glad to go. Hereupon off went a messenger to report him as having been turned out drunk. Some one having overheard the falsehood informed its intended victim who was quite calm but astonished at the information. Immediately going off to the Secretary, he endeavoured to ascertain what message he had received, but only obtained such evasive replies, as "perhaps the Agent was mistaken," or something of the sort. The Secretary, however, admitted that he was not in the slightest degree intoxicated, but upon being requested to forward a report to the Committee of the double wrong the Agent had endeavoured to do him, the Secretary exhibited a decided reluctance to move in the matter, but upon being informed that if he did not do so, the applicant would himself have an interview with the Committee and lay before them his statement that the Agent had defamed his character and falsified his books, he gave a reluctant consent.

Apathetic as the European upper classes are in Bombay these simple disclosures ought to be enough to rouse them. There is an object in all this persecution and deportation of the Europeans: and indignant as one must feel at such a prostitution of what the Society calls charity, I cannot believe that the Secretary or Committee are alive to the magnitude of the evil to which their present policy extends.

After this, if the subscribers to this Institution do not call for an investigation into the matter, they will be as bad as those who inveigled away the Irish under the pretence of making them colonists in North America but sold them as soldiers to the Federal Government. Mercy and Charity are one and the same. The poet says it "is twice blessed." That of the Home, however, does not enjoy such a privilege, but, as it is, suffers many curses. If I am doubted I can make my case out with many backers.

FACTS.

Bombay, 20th June.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has replied to the references made to him on the subject of compensation to the Indigo Planters whose factories suffered by the violence of the Ryots in 1860, that the compensation allowed by the local Government was sufficient and that he rejected all appeal on the subject.—*Englishman, June* 13.

OURSELVES AND THE MISSIONARIES.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review.)

ARTICLES have from time to time appeared in the *Bombay Saturday Review* on the subject of Indian Missions which certain persons have found it much to their interest to misrepresent. This *Review* for example has been called the organ of the Educational Department, of "secular" fanatics who have an unreasoning hatred of the mixture of "religions" with other teaching, and of a party which is utterly hostile to the extension of Government support to Mission Schools.

So far is this from the truth that in the several articles that have appeared in the *Review* on the "Grants-in-Aid system" we have consistently welcomed the introduction of payments by result expressly because it affords an unobjectionable means of extending Government aid to schools of all kinds, missionary as well as other. Those who affirm the policy of the Educational Department to be the refusal of grants to mission schools, have to explain how it is that what they call the "organ" of that Department should have advocated a measure opposed to that policy.

The *Bombay Saturday Review* has never been, nor, so long as the present proprietorship remains unaltered, will ever become the "organ" of any department whatever. That the charge should have been made against it by a newspaper that frequently betrays extreme sensitiveness under the criticisms of this *Review* is not much to be wondered at, as things go in the Anglo-Indian Press. But the *Times of India* has not confined itself to merely preferring a baseless charge. On the occasion of the lamented death of Mr. White of Poorhundur, it attempted, by means of a string of carefully selected sentences from one or two of our articles, to convey an intimation that the detractors and the enemies of that missionary were writers in the *Bombay Saturday Review.* The public are now sufficiently aware that this impudent and malevolent *suggestio falsi* against us proceeded from the only detractor and persecutor poor Mr. White ever suffered from. It is rare indeed that the truth is ever permitted to so thoroughly vindicate itself as in the present instance.

We are sure, indeed, that Missionaries themselves and their friends, however much they think our criticism might be spared, will infinitely prefer independent [illegible] thought to the advocacy which in the *Times of India* shows such an utter disregard of controversial morality. They may be of opinion that their want is rather of encouragement than of criticism, that our criticism as criticism is unwarrantably harsh, and that the motives to our criticism are not sufficiently guarded against the charges of unfriendliness and hostility. But however these things may be, we trust that we do not subserve the name of missions and the feelings of missionaries themselves to personal hostility or to motives of party interest. The worst of us is at any rate above board. We shall never allow any man's secret detractor and back-stair enemy to use this *Review* as a means for imputing his own malice and meanness to a third person, without ourselves being the first to post the scoundrel. No Indian newspaper, indeed, can absolutely say that it shall never be thus abused, but as long as a paper is in the hands of an honest and moderately vigilant proprietory, it need never wait for correction of such abuse to come from without.

The only criticisms that have yet appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Saturday Review* on Missionary action have been called forth by two incidents, which have each led to legal proceedings in the highest law Courts of India. Nothing could well form more legitimate subject for newspaper comment than the cases of Hemnauth Bhose and Wittoo Dhummoo, which only differ in the judicial decisions they respectively called forth, and in the verdicts of the logic of fact which those decisions have respectively received. And unless all newspapers were to pass one and the same judgment on those two cases, we can't conceive how some newspapers could avoid stumbling on the judgment we delivered. We are unable to conceive any change of circumstance which could induce us to reverse what we have already said on these cases. Were we ordained missionaries to-morrow, we should decline having anything to do with persuading boys of sixteen to change their religion, their home, and their nation against the will and the entreaties of their parents.

It is from no wish to revive a bygone discussion that we pause to recall how the "logic of fact" has decisively confirmed the *Bombay Saturday Review* in its opinion in each of the cases referred to. After Sir Mordaunt Wells' decision nothing has been heard of Hemnauth Bhose, and if that person's religious convictions were genuine he must by this time be fully able to prove the fact. Since Sir Joseph Arnould's decision in the case of Wittoo Dhummoo, what has not been heard of that boy?

We believe that in each of these cases the zeal of very good individuals has been at once mistaken and unfortunate. Mistaken, because we cannot conceive that boys of sixteen can be rightly persuaded into leaving their religion, their family and their nation, and into becoming Christians by dishonouring their parents. And unfortunate, because of the undenied and undeniable scandal to Christianity that such mistakes inevitably occasion when they take place in a community of unconverted heathens. We cannot say other than this conscientiously. Nor can we omit to say it so long as there is a chance that the word of wisdom will be attended to and missionaries learn not to disturb their own peace and the credit of their faith by such deviations from the proper course of missionary duty. The insolent demand of the *Times of India* that we should forego our right as Englishmen to speak our minds on matters of public import we have never hitherto thought it worth the while to formally notice. But we do think that recent circumstances quite justify us in expressing our disgust at the bronzed impudence that makes the demand. The charge of disloyalty that this "great restorer of the good old stage" has founded upon our moderate criticism on Sir Joseph Arnould's decision in the affair of Wittoo Bhose is singularly shameless as coming from the journal that so indecently reviled Sir Mordaunt Wells and Judge Warden for decisions given on questions at least constructively political. But it is neither more nor less true than the insinuation that the contributors to this *Review* number the detractor and reviler of the late Mr. White.

Except on one other point we are quite sure that nothing has been said of missionaries in this *Review* that has not been said elsewhere by missionaries. That other point is in reference to the word "proselytism." It might be reasonably asked why we should not use the word "conversion" or "christianization" instead. We do not believe that there is a much greater choice of synonyms than is afforded by the two words we instance, and it will not take much reflection to show that none of them are complete synonyms. Conversion of course is a word of too wide an import. It may mean the conversion of a Hindoo from Idolatry to Christianity. It may mean the conversion of a Christian from sin to righteousness. "To Christianize" has also some of the same latitude of meaning. Neither word, nor any other word save "to proselytize" means simply and solely to make a man leave one form of faith for another form of faith. Some of those who look upon poselytism in one direction only as the sole justifiable form of proselytism will see no use of course for the word in relation to missionaries, and no reason why to "convert" or "christianize" should not be used instead of it. But in deference to the opinions of these we submit that it is necessary occasionally to view the change of faith from Hindooism to Christianity as abstracted from the question of what Hinduism and Christianity respectively are, and as a change of faith brought about by persuasion or inducement. For the expression of the different factions of this simple idea we have no other word than "proselyte" in its various forms. No one can fully discuss the religious movements now going on in India without using the term, and we think that, unless plainly used as the *Record* would use "pervert," its occurrence should pass unchallenged on the score of "manners." We are quite sure that it has never been used in the *Review* with intent to wound or offend.

We have every faith in the ultimate success of Indian Mission exertions, and have every good will towards Missionaries themselves. But neither Missions nor Missionaries will be benefited by the exemption from criticism which has been claimed for them in a quarter which has only too much reason for declaiming against all criticism.

A STARVING ACTOR.

(FROM GLIMPSES OF REAL LIFE, AS SEEN IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD AND IN BOHEMIA.)

A SMALL roll, purchased with my last halfpenny, was all the food I had obtained for the greater part of two days. I had left my lodgings with the determination of not returning till it would be time for bed. I did so, but when I came back the door was inhospitably fastened. I knocked, and the following little discourse with my landlady's woman of business soon brought matters to a climax:—"Who's there?" was demanded. "It is I." "And who are you?" Capelton." "Oh! I'm so sorry, but we 'ave let your bed," "Let my bed!" "Yes, as you didn't come 'ome at the usual time." "And can't I have another?" "Ain't got another that's empty." "Well, but you'll allow me to come in?" "Can't do it, Mr. Capelton." "Well, but my trunks are all here." "To be sure they is, but there's nothink in 'em," "There's nothink in 'em" was a settler. It was half-past eleven o'clock when this little dialogue was spoken, and I had not a place provided me wherein to lay my head for the night. I had not tasted food all that day; but at the time of the parley I was so excited as not to feel at the moment that I was faint and hungry. Indignation at the heartlessness of the woman, who had hitherto been punctually paid, was, for the moment, the feeling that was most predominant. Some folks think that, if starving be the order of the day, it is a matter of no consequence where the operation is endured. I differ from those people on this point. I found it more difficult to starve in London than I think it would be in the country; because in London one is surrounded on all sides by the most tempting food-luxuries; they are thrust, so to speak, on our vision, and assail our sense of smell at every turn of the street. In the country this contrast to the starving condition is wanting; no doubt, there is good food enough in the country and plenty of it, but it is not thrust on the general gaze as it is in London. There are no steaming eating-houses in the rural-districts, no tempting ham and beef shops, no luxurious cake-saloons, seductive confectioners' shops, or tavern with open door inviting the wayfarer. In London, again, these abound, and the poor, starving, moneyless, wretch feels the bitter mockery of the show, as he glances timidly, yet longingly, at the display. Would it be matter for wonder if he dashed his hand through the expensive glass, and ministered to his own wants; It had begun to rain heavily when I turned excitedly from the door of my inhospitable landlady, and rushed out of the little square into the busy thorough-fare of the Strand. It was a cheerless drizzling evening; it had rained slightly but incessantly during the whole day, and now, when the curtains of night had been drawn over the vast wilderness of brick and stucco, the rain had gradually dwindled away into a drizzle, and the atmosphere all around was choked up with that particularly well-known opaque substance which enters into the composition of a London fog, and through this molluscous haze came filtering the minute rain-vapour, a substance far less agreeable than the honest rain itself. After a while I stood on Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's churchyard, and by this time it was about midnight. All the great marts of commerce, with which that neighbourhood is thickly studded, were closed—even the retail shops had one by one, shut up their portals, and extinguished their burners. The lighted lamps shone dimly in the fog—each particular gas, like a wan spectre, threw out a funereal glow. The watchman had vainshed; another cab had whirled rapidly past on its way to *The Times* office; the silence of the night had almost become profound; the heavy drops of accumulated vapor falling from housetops and projecting signboards made the only noise. Simmons' cook-shop alone gave forth signs of life, and at the window of this celebrated eating house I had taken up my post on this raw and cheerless night. Does the reader ask why? Simply because I was starving. There, as if to tempt all who were in my condition, with but a thin film of glass between, where piles of those delectable viands held peculiar to the season. Well might the hungry stomach yearn at the sight. Well might that gateway of knowledge, typified in man's nasal organ open wide its portals to admit that glorious combination of gastronomic odours which issued from the window-grating on which I stood! For a space of many yards around did that delightful incense permeate, filling all who came within its influence drunk with thoughts of good cheer. As preparations were made to close the eating-house—for even cooks must rest—I rushed eagerly forward to take a last fond look of the banquet, which seemed to grin at my empty purse, when, my foot catching upon the kerbstone I stretched out my hands to save myself, and in doing so I unfortunately made another stumble, and then a terrific crash revealed to all the street that I had fallen against the plate-glass window of Simmons' cook-shop, which, of course, was shivered by the concussion into a thousand atoms. What occurred then I know not. Doubtless Simmons rushed out followed by his better-half, and shouted, "Stop thief!" Of course, so did his man, and the maid-servant no doubt would support her mistress. The watchman, doubtless came puffing from his hiding-place, but too late to be of service; I say doubtless, for all this is a stereotyped matter of routine, and so, in general is the gathering of a mob, which on this occasion, however, was an impossibility, as London and its mob, the finest in the world, were either asleep or hiding from the elements. I need scarcely say that the instant I discovered what I had done, my legs were put to such capital use that I was out of reach in a couple of minutes. Up Fleet-street and along the Strand I careered at full speed and never paused until I found myself leaning exhausted against the basin of the fountain in Trafalgar-square. My body was covered with perspiration, and my clothes were soaked with the rain. Breathless and excited, I sat down on a step to recover myself, quite heedless of the penetrating fluid which still continued to fall in a kind of sheet form. In a very short time I began to tremble from the united effects of the cold and damp, and to be affected by the check my sudden stoppage had given to the copious perspiration which issued from every pore in my body. Roused to the evil effects which might result from this state of matters, I forced myself to rise up and "move on," in order to prevent any bad consequences. Move on—but where to move on to was the question. Well, what did it matter where—along Piccadilly was just as good as anywhere else. All streets and places were alike to me—wasn't I penniless? I went sauntering along Piccadilly, the water oozing out of my pumps, (a pair of dress shoes which I had been forced to put on the soles of my boots not admitting of their being further worn at that time,) and the upper part of my trousers clinging to my limbs. These said trousers were a pair of canvass ones which I had borrowed from a tailor who was repairing those I usually wore. All my others were in pawn, and those I had on were made for a seafaring person—wide at the bottom and tight at the thighs. It is necessary to describe them particularly to explain what follows. As I went slowly along the trousers were incessantly flap, flapping about my ancles, and once or twice it occurred to me that the button of one of the legs hurt me. I stooped to examine the place, but there was no button. I then thought, "Oh, it's just a hard place of the seam—it's of no consequence." On I went again; but again the hard substance hit me. I stopped at the first lamp, and once more felt all round the cloth—there was a button, but it was inside the seam, doubtless accidentally. Well, it can't be helped; I will walk more carefully, I thought, and it won't annoy me. But caution was unavailing; that button would bob against my ancle. At last, out of sheer ill-nature—and a starving man is easily excited—I seized hold of the hem of my unmentionables, and, by fair force, tore off the part containing the offending button and threw it down. After a brief moment, however, I felt an impulse to lift it and examine it. I did so. "Bless me!" I exclaimed, "this is heavier than a button." Rapidly I tore off the canvas: there was something wrapped in dirty paper. I felt that it was a coin. But of what value? Ay, that was the question with me. I became more and more excited as I picked off the damp folds. At length it was uncovered, and held up to the glare of the gas. No, there was no miskake,—it was yellow. "Hurrah," I shouted and danced for joy as I made the proclamation, "a sovereign! a yellow sovereign, and nomistake!"

A DANISH VIEW OF THE CONFERENCE.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 1.

The Danish newspaper *Dagbladet* publishes the following article upon the prospects of Denmark from the London Conference:—

"The situation at the present moment is about as painful as it possibly can be. After a lost battle, which has raised the arrogance of our enemies to the highest point, while our sorrow at the loss we have suffered is not mitigated by the glow of victory, we now see the Prussian hordes spreading with scornful assurance over North Jutland, driving before them the handfull of Danes who have been spared to protect the peninsula, and with accustomed brutality leaving devastation in their track. Alsen has been temporarily left in peace, although preparations have been made upon the heights of Dybbol to continue what was only half accomplished upon the 18th of April. Where the enemy advances we have not strength to meet him; where we could offer resistance he keeps us cooped up in passive inaction. Not a spot exists to which the nation can look for true expression of the enduring opposition upon which King and people are agreed; and now it is not the soldiers, but the already hardly-tried population of Jutland, which must testify to Danish fortitude. Meantime, we all feel that whatever may happen to our assailed fatherland, wherever and in whatever shape we encounter our overwhelming opponents, the Danish peninsula is not at present the real scene of action. The vital question of Denmark is, so to speak, taken out of our hands; the interests of Europe and our anxious apprehensions have carried it before another tribunal—before the Conference now assembled in London. As long as this Conference lasts our contest against German superior force is hopeless and useless, an expenditure of our scanty strength, which we dare not throw fruitlessly away. At present its only practical meaning is that we are sure to stand alone upon the battle-field. It would therefore have been essential to demand upon our part as an absolute condition that an armistice should precede the Conference, and not form its first subject of deliberation. This could not have been called an unfair request, and it would have been in England's power to carry it through, even if she stood alone; decisive expression of such an opinion, coupled with the despatch of the Channel Fleet to the Baltic, would have sufficed to overcome Prussia's opposition, and there would have been no occasion to coerce Austria. It appears also to have been the original intention of our Government to make such a stipulation; semi-official utterances, dating from the middle of last month, point in that direction. It may, perhaps, have been impossible to maintain this point of view. Earl Russell and his colleagues yielded so quietly and so readily to Prussia's opposition, they veered round so easily from a Conference with an armistice to a Conference without an armistice, that possibly there was not time to check them if the attempt were made. It is difficult to express an opinion in the matter until we have seen the diplomatic documents of our Government, which are not yet published; but the most important point is that as negotiations have preceded an armistice, the latter should, therefore, be their first task and it is important, urgently important, that a cessation of hostilities should speedily be brought about upon conditions corresponding to the views of the neutral Powers and notably consonant with the view taken by England of the war and the character of the German attack. The treatment of this first question will be the test of what is altogether to be achieved by the Conference. We shall be able to judge from the energy with which it is brought to a decision, from the spirit in which it is met, what Denmark has upon the whole to expect from the intervening Powers. Unfortunately, we must admit that the first symptoms are as unfavourable as possible. In the middle of March, a few days before Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess, Denmark gave her consent to negotiations. Had the English Government thought of anything else but keeping power in its own hands, and of depriving the Opposition of its most dangerous weapon—had it been really in earnest when its leading members declared the attack of Germany to be a shameful and unjustifiable invasion,—it must have used every effort to accelerate as much as possible the meeting of the Conference, might without difficulty have appointed it for the conclusion of March. But its zeal to put an end to this 'unjust war,' this 'melancholy bloodshed,' was not so excessive as to prevent the English Government from appointing the Conference for the 12th of April. The Danish plenipotentiaries were present at the right time, the sanguinary catastrophe of Dybbol had not yet occurred, although we knew that it was impending, but a trivial pretext sufficed for England, upon her own responsibility, to postpone the meeting until the 20th of April. The storming of Dybbol was carried out; the heart's blood of Denmark flowed in streams upon the soil of Schleswig; but England's sympathy for Denmark, [illegible] her own dignity, permitted her to acquiesce in the absence of the German plenipotentiaries from the first sitting of the Conference, where, therefore, nothing could be done in a matter requiring such rapid decision. Finlay, upon the 25th of April all the plenipotentiaries were assembled. The necessary formalities were terminated, the question of an armistice was brought into discussion, and it was thereupon determined that the Conference should sit twice a week! Nearly a month of unnecessary postponements, and then, after a tardy meeting, two sittings in the week! What a melancholy deplorable picture of the spirit actuating these diplomatists! What an evil omen of the feelings entertained for the fate of our country by the intervening Powers, of the energy they are likely to display in protecting right against might! If they treat the mere introduction of the question with such coldness and indifference, what are we to expect from them when we come to speak of conditions? And if this is the case with the armistice, the necessity of which is acknowledged upon all hands, how can we hope they will display greater resolution and decision in the solution of the main question, upon which opinions so enormously diverge? Does not everything, upon the contrary, point to the fact that this ill-omened Conference will be endlessly prolonged, and thereby uphold a condition of affairs in which even the most favourable terms of armistice would be distructive and unbearable for Denmark? Our main hopes in the results of the Conference are based upon the constantly increasing demands of our opponent. There was a time when Prussia apparently adhered to the London Treaty and the integrity of the monarchy. This was a dangerous period for Denmark, because recognition of these points—considered at many European Courts the main necessity—migh easily procure support to the claim of a Schleswig Holstein State within the boundaries of the monarchy. This time is now past. It was doubtful what Prussia meant in her despatch of the 31st of January, although her official organs have not hesitated to contradict in the most contemptuous manner Earl Russell's interpretation of that Note; but after the evacuation of the Dannewerke, and still more after the fall of Dybbol, it is well understood that Prussia will not content herself with setting matters to rights, will not respect the integrity, but will demand the dissolution, of the monarchy. Out of this position of Prussia, which she cannot abandon without at the same time losing all she has gained in Germany by her 'action,' must spring eventual collision with England, which unconditionally upholds the London Treaty; with Russia, which has to guard the decision arrived at in Warsaw, and London, in the name of legitimacy and her own hereditary right; with Austria, which does not wish for the dissolution of the monarchy, and least of all to the advantage of Prussia; lastly, with Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. It is fair, therefore, to infer that the Conference will come to a standstill when it reaches the real marrow of the matter. A considerable time may elapse before the impossibility of agreement becomes evident. Thence the necessity for an armistice. But it must become apparent at last; and then, as it appears to us, it will be impossible for the the Conference to separate without the intervening Powers—especially England and France—being compelled to take active part in the war. The situation of affairs, hitherto so unfavourable to our arm, may then turn to our advantage. It must be presupposed, however that the intervening Powers really maintain their position as European great Powers, and seriously uphold that international law which Prussia refuses to acknowledge. If England stood alone, we should not feel great confidence, for under Earl Russell's characterless guidance of foreign affairs Great Britain has sunk so low that she has lost all feeling of honour, and resents nothing. But France is also a participator in the Conference: it is believed that she will go with England, and she has too keen a sense of her dignity to stand idly by while a Power like Prussia adds scorn to scorn and insult to insult. It will soon be seen whether our views are correct: in all important points it will be shown by the negotiations for the armistice. Should this not be so, the most prudent course for Denmark would be to let the Conference run its own course, and, without regard to the intervening Powers, enter into direct negotiations with Prussia and Austria. Far more favourable terms of peace could be obtained at Berlin than London. If international rights and the treaties are abandoned by those whose duty it is as great Powers to uphold them and to protect the weak, Denmark has nothing to do but act as may best comfort with her own interests. It is not impossible that by direct negotiation with our enemies we may obtain that to which our friends do not seem inclined to help us. Our principal object is and must remain the same—viz., as independent piece of land called Denmark, and a small, free people, who shall still be Danes."

THE YOUNG BARONET.

(FROM HENRY DUNBAR, THE STORY OF AN OUTCAST, BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.")

JOCELYN'S ROCK was ten miles from Maudesley Abbey, and only one mile from the town of Shorncliffe. It was a noble place and had been in the possession of the same family since the days of the Plantagenets. The house stood upon a rocky cliff, beneath which rushed a cascade that leapt from crag to crag, and fell into the bosom of a deep stream, that formed an arm of the river Avon. This cascade was forty feet below the edge of the cliff upon which the mansion stood. It was not a very large house, for most of the older part of it had fallen into ruin long ago, and the ruined towers and shattered walls had been cleared away, but it was a noble mansion notwithstanding. One octagonal tower, with a battlemented roof, still stood almost as firmly as it had stood in the days of the early Plantagenets, when rebel soldiers had tried the strength of their battering rams against the grim stone walls. The house was built entirely of stone; the gothic porch was ponderous as the porch of a church. Within all was splendour, but splendour that was very different from the modern elegance that was to be seen in the rooms of Maudesley Abbey. At Jocelyn's Rock the stamp of age was upon every decoration, on every ornament. Square topped helmets that had been hacked by the scimitars of Saracen kings, spiked chamfronts that had been worn by the fiery barbs of haughty English crusaders, fluted armour from Milan, hung against the blackened wainscoting in the shadowy hall; Scottish hackbuts, primitive arquebuses that had done service on Bosworth field, Homeric bucklers and brazen greaves, javelins, crossbows, steel-pointed lances, and two-handed swords, were in symmetrical design upon the dark and polished panels; while here and there hung the antlers of a giant red deer, or the skin of a fox in testimony to the triumphs of long-departed sportsmen of the house of Jocelyn. It was a noble old house. Princes of the blood royal had sat in the ponderous carved oak chairs. A queen had slept in the state bed, in the blue satin chamber. Loyal Jocelyns, fighting for their king against low-born Roundhead soldiers, had hidden themselves in the spacious chimneys, or had fled for their lives along the secret passages behind the tapestry. There were old pictures and jewelled drinking-cups that dead-and-gone Jocelyns had collected in the sunny land of the Medicis. There were costly toys of fragile Sevres china that had been received by one of the earls from the hand of the lovely Pompadour herself in the days when the manufacturers of Sevres only worked for their king, and were liable to fall a sacrifice to their art and their loyalty by the inhalation of arsenicated vapours. There was golden plate that a king had given to his proud young favourite in those feudal days when favourites were powerful in England. There was scarcely any object of value in the mansion that had not a special history attached to it, redounding to the honour and glory of the ancient house of Jocelyn. And this splendid dwelling-place rendered almost sacred by legendary associations and historical recollections, was now the property of a certain Sir Philip Jocelyn—a dashing young baronet, who had been endowed by nature with a handsome face, frank, fearless eyes that had generally a smile in them, and the kind of manly figure which the late Mr. G. P. R. James was wont to designate stalwart; and who was, moreover, a crack shot, a reckless cross-country-going rider and a very tolerable amateur artist. Sir Philip Jocelyn was not what is usually called an intellectual man. He was more warmly interested in a steeple-chase on Shorncliffe Common than in a pamphlet on political economy, even though Mr. Stuart Mill should himself be the author of the *brochure*. He thought John Scott a greater man than Maculloch, and Manton the gunmaker only second to Dr. Jenner as a benefactor of his race. He found the works of the late Mr. Apperly more entertaining than the last new Idyll from the pen of the Laureate; and was rather at a loss for small talk when he found his feminine neighbour at a dinner-table was "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." But the young barenet was by no means a fool, notwithstanding these sportsmanlike proclivities. The Jocelyns had been hard riders for half-a-dozen centuries or so, and crack shots ever since the invention of firearms. Sir Philip was a sportsman, but he did not "hunt in dreams," and he was prepared to hold his wife a great deal "higher than his horse," whenever he should win that pleasant addition to his household. As yet he had thought very little of the future Lady Jocelyn. He had a vague idea that he should marry, as the rest of the Jocelyns had mar ried; and that he should live happily with his wife, as his ancectors had lived with their wives: with the exception of one dreadful man, called Hildebrande Jocelyn, who, at some remote and mediæval period, had been supposed to throw his liege lady out of an oriel window that overhung the waterfall, upon the strength of an unfounded suspicion; and afterwards, according to the legend, dug, or rather scooped, for himself a cave out of the cliff-side with no better tools than his own finger nails, which he never cut after the unfortunate lady's foul murder. The legend went on further to state that the white wraith of the innocent victim might be seen, on a certain night in the year, rising out of the misty spray of the waterfall; but as nobody, except one very weak-witted female Jocelyn, had ever seen the vision, the inhabitants of the house upon the crag had taken so little heed of the legend that the date of the anniversary had come at last to be forgotten. Sir Philip Jocelyn thought that he should marry "some of these days," and in the meantime troubled himself very little about the pretty daughters of country gentleman, whom he met now and again at races, and archery meetings, and flower shows, and dinner parties, and hunting balls in the queer old town-hall at Shorncliffe. He was heart whole; and looking out at life from the oriel window of his dressing-room, whence he saw, nothing but his own land, neatly enclosed in a ring fence, he thought the world, about which some people made such dismal howling was, upon the whole, an extremely pleasant place, containing very little that "a fellow" need complain of. He built himself a painting-room at Jocelyn's Rock; and whistled to himself for the hour together, as he stood before the easel, painting scenes in the hunting field, or Arab horsemen whom he had met on the great flat sandy plains beyond Cairo, or brown-faced boys, or bright Italian peasant girls; all sorts of pleasant objects, under cloudless skies of ultra-marine, with streaks of orange and vermilion to represent the sunset. He was not a great painter, nor indeed was there any element of greatness in his nature; but he painted as recklessly as he rode; his subjects were bright and cheerful, and his pictures were altogether of the order which unsophisticated people admire and call "pretty." He was a very cheerful young man, and perhaps that cheerfulness was the greatest charm he possessed. He was a man in whom no force of fashion or companionship would ever engender the peevish blasé-ness so much affected by modern youth. Did he dance? Of course he did, and he adored dancing. Did he sing? Well, he did his best, and had a fine volume of rich bass voice, that sounded remarkably well on the water, after a dinner at the Star-and-Garter, in that dim dewy hour, when the willow-shadowed Thames is as a southern lake, and the slow dip of the oars is in itself a kind of melody. Had he been much abroad? Yes, and he gloried in the continent; the dear old inconvenient inns, and the extortionate landlords, and the insatiable commissionaires—he revelled in the commissionaires; and the dear drowsy slow trains, with an absurd guard, who talks an unintelligible patois, and the other man, who always loses one's luggage! Delicious! And the dear little peasant girls with white caps, who are so divinely pretty when you see them in the distance under a sunny meridian sky, and are so charming in coloured chalk upon tinted paper, but such miracles of ugliness, comparatively speaking, when you behold them at close quarters. And the dear jingling diligences, with very little harness to speak of, but any quantity of old rope; and the bad wines, and the dust, and the cathedrals, and the beggars, and the trenteet-quarante tables, and in short every thing. Sir Philip Jocelyn spoke of the universe as a young husband talks of his wife; and was never tired of her beauty, or impatient of her faults. The poor about Jocelyn's Rock idolized the young lord of the soil. The poor like happy people, if there is nothing insolent in their happiness. Philip was rich, and he distributed his wealth right royally; he was happy, and he shared his happiness as freely as he shared his wealth. He would divide a case of choise Manillas with a bed-ridden pensioner in the Union, or carry a bottle of the Jocelyn Madeira—the celebrated Madeira with the brown seal in the pocket of his shooting coat, to deliver it into the horny hands of some hard-working mother who was burdened with a sick child. He would sit for an hour together telling an agricultural labourer of the queer farming he had seen abroad; and he had stood godfather—by proxy—to half the yellow-headed urchins within ten miles radius of Jocelyn's Rock. No taint of vice or dissipation had ever sullied the brightness of his pleasant life. No wretched country girl had ever cursed his name before she cast herself into the sullen waters of a lonely mill stream. People loved him; and he deserved their love, and was worthy of their respect. He had taken no high honours at Oxford; but the sternest officials smiled when they spoke of him, and recalled the boyish follies that were associated with his name; a sickly bed-maker had been pensioned for life by him; and the tradesmen who had served him testified to his merits as a prompt and liberal paymaster. I do not think that in all his life Philip Jocelyn had ever directly or indirectly caused a pang of pain or sorrow to any human being, unless it was, indeed, to a churlish heir-at-law, who may have looked with a somewhat evil eye upon the young man's vigorous and healthful aspect, which gave little hope to his possible successor.

M. MOCQUARD AND "THE OWL."—The following is the text of M. Mocquard's letter:—"The English journal, the *Owl*, under the head of 'French Politics, publishes a letter bearing my signature, which it pretends to have received from the Imperial Court, of France. The *Morning Post* reproduces the same thing in its number of May 12. This letter is, from first to last, a most audacious forgery. I stigmatise it with this well-deserved epithet in the most unqualified manner. Accept, &c., the Senator, Secretary of the Emperor, &c., &c., Mocquard." They are already saying in Paris, "*Que L'Owl se mocqua de Mocquard.*"

THE VIRGINIAN BLACKSMITH.

(FROM THE GREAT HOSPITAL AT WASHINGTON. BY MISS ALCOTT.)

ONE of the earlier comers had often spoken of a friend who had remained behind, that those apparently worse wounded than himself might reach a shelter first. It seemed a David and Jonathan sort of friendship. The man fretted for his mate, and was never tired of praising John—his courage, sobriety, self-denial, and unfailing kindness of heart, always winding up with—"He's an out-an'-out fine feller, ma'am, you see if he aint." I had some curiosity to behold this piece of excellence, and when he came, watched him for a night or two before I made friends with him; for, to tell the truth, I was a little afraid of the stately-looking man, whose bed had to be lengthened to accommodate his commanding stature, who seldom spoke, uttered no complaint, asked no sympathy, but tranquilly observed what went on about him; and, as he lay high upon his pillows, no picture of dying statesman or warrior was ever fuller of real dignity than this Virginian blacksmith. A most attractive face he had framed in brown hair and beard comely featured; and full of vigour, as yet unsubdued by pain; thoughtful, and often beautifully mild while watching the afflictions of others, as if entirely forgetful of his own. His mouth was grave and firm, with plenty of will and courage in its lines, but a smile could make it as sweet as any woman's; and his eyes were child's eyes, looking one fairly in the face, with a clear, straightforward glance, which promised well for such as placed their faith in him. He seemed to cling to life as if it were rich in duties and delights, and he had learned the secret of content. The only time I saw his composure disturbed was when my surgeon brought another to examine John, who scrutinized their faces with an anxious look, asking of the elder—"Do you think I shall pull through, sir?" "I hope so, my man." And as the two passed on, John's eye still followed him with an intenseness which would have won a clearer answer from them, had they seen it. A momentary shadow flitted over his face, then came the usual serenity, as if in that brief eclipse he had acknowledged the existence of some hard possibility, and, asking nothing, yet hoping all things, left the issue in God's hand, with that submission which is true piety. The next night, as I went my rounds with Dr. P., I happened to ask which man in the room probably suffered most, and, to my great surprise, he glanced at John. "Every breath he draws is like a stab; for the ball had pierced the left lung, broke a rib, and did no end of damage here and there; so the poor lad can find neither forgetfulness nor ease, because he must lie on his wounded back or suffocate. It will be a hard struggle, and a long one, for he possesses great vitality, but even his temperate life can't save him—I wish it could." "You don't mean he must die, doctor?" "Bless you, there's not the slightest hope for him, and you'd better tell him so before long; women have a way of doing such things comfortably, so I leave it to you. He won't last more than a day or two at farthest." I could have sat down on the spot and cried heartily, if I had not learned the wisdom of bottling up one's tears for leisure moments. Such an end seemed very hard for such a man, when half-a-dozen worn, worthless bodies round him, were gathering up the remnants of wasted lives, to linger on for years perhaps, burdens to others, daily reproaches to themselves. The army needed men like John, earnest, brave, and faithful; fighting for liberty and justice with both heart and hand, a true soldier of the Lord. I could not give him up so soon, or think with any patience of so excellent a nature robbed of its fulfilment, and blundered into eternity by the rashness or stupidity of those at whose hands so many lives may be required. It was an easy thing for Dr. P. to say, "Tell him he must die," but a cruelly hard thing to do, and by no means as "comfortable" as he politely suggested. I had not the heart to do it then, and privately indulged the hope that some change for the better might take place, in spite of gloomy prophecies—so later, as rendering my task unnecessary. A few minutes I came in again with fresh rollers, I saw John sitting erect with no one to support him, while the surgeon dressed his back. I had never happened to see it done before, for having simpler wounds to attend to, and knowing the fidelity of the attendant, I had left John to him, thinking it might be more agreeable and safe, for both strength and experience were needed in this case. I had forgotten that the strong man might long for the gentler tendance of a woman's hands, the sympathetic magnitism of a woman's presence, as well as the feebler souls about him. The doctor's words caused me to reproach myself with neglect, not of any real duty perhaps, but of those little cares and kindnesses that solace home-sick spirits, and make the heavy hours pass easier. John looked lonely and forsaken just then, as he sat with bent head, hands folded on his knee, and no outward sign of suffering, till looking nearer, I saw great tears roll down and drop upon the floor. It was a new sight there, for though I had seen many suffer, some swore, some groaned, most endured silently, but none wept. Yet it did not seem weak, only very touching, and straightway my fear vanished, my heart opened wide and took him in, as gathering the bent head in my arms as freely as if he had been a little child, I said, "Let me help you to bear it John." Never, on any human countenance, have I seen so swift and beautiful a look of gratitude, surprise, and comfort, as that which answered me more eloquently than the whispered, "Thank you, ma'am; this is right good; this is what I wanted." "Then why not ask for it before?" "I didn't like to be a trouble, you seemed so busy, and I could manage to get on alone." "You shall not want it any more, John." Nor did he, for now I understand the wistful look that sometimes followed me as I went out, after a brief pause beside his bed, or merely a passing nod, while busied with those who seemed to need me more than he, because more urgent in their demands; now I knew that to him, as to so many, I was the poor substitute for mother, wife, or sister, and in his eyes no stranger, but a friend who hitherto had seemed neglectful; for, in his modesty, he had never guessed the cause. This was changed now, and through the tedious operation of probing, bathing, and dressing his wounds, he leaned against me holding my hand fast and if pain wrung further tears from him, no one saw them fall but me. When he was laid down again I hovered about him in a remorseful state of mind that would not let me rest till I had bathed his face, brushed his "bonny brown hair," set all things smooth about him, and laid a knot of heath and heliotrope on his clean pillow. While doing this, he watched me with the satisfied expression I so liked to see, and when I offered the little nosegay, held it carefully in his great hand, smoothed a ruffled leaf or two, surveyed and smelt it with an air of genuine delight, and lay contentedly regarding the glimmer of the sunshine on the green. Although the manliest man among my forty, he said, "Yes, ma'am," like a little boy, received suggestions for his comfort with the quick smile that brightened his whole face; and now and then, as I stood tidying the table by his bed, I felt him softly touch my gown as if to assure himself that I was there. Anything more natural and frank I never saw, and found this brave John as bashful, as brave, yet full of excellences and fine aspirations, which having no power to express themselves in words seemed to have bloomed into his character and made him what he was. After that night an hour of each evening that remained to him was devoted to his ease or pleasure. He could not talk much, for breath was precious, and he spoke in whispers, but from occasional conversations, I gleamed scraps of private history which only added to the affection and respect felt for him. Once he asked me to write a letter and as I settled pen and paper, I said with an irrepressible glimmer and feminine curiosity, "Shall it be addressed to wife, or mother, John?" "Neither, ma'am, I've got no wife and will write to mother myself when I get better. Did you think I was married because of this? he asked, touching a plain ring he wore, and often turned thoughtfully on his finger when he lay alone." "Partly that, but more from a settled sort of look you have, a look which young men seldom get until they marry." "I didn't know that, but I'm not so very young, ma'am, thirty in May, and have been what you might call settled this ten years, for mother's a widow; I'm the oldest child she has, and it wouldn't do for me to marry till Lizzy has a home of her own, and Laurie's learned his trade, for we're not rich, and I must be father to the children and husband to the dear old woman, if I can. "No doubt you are both, John; yet how came you to go to war if you felt so? Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?" "No, ma'am, not as I see it, for one is helping my neighbour; the other pleasing myself. I went becauso I could't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay, I wanted the right thing done, and people kept saying the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest the Lord knows! but I held off as long as I could, not knowing which was my duty: mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'Go,' so I went." A short story and a simple one, but the man and the mother were portrayed better than pages of fine writing could have done it. "Do you ever regret that you came, when you lie here suffering so much?" "Never, ma'ma; I haven't helped a great deal, but I've shown I was willing to give my life, and perhaps I've got to; but I don't blame any body, and if it was to do over again, I'd do it. I'm a little sorry I wasn't wounded in front; it looks cowardly to be hit in the back, but I obeyed orders, and it don't matter in the end I know." Poor John! it did not matter now, except that a shot in front might have spared the long agony in store for him. He seemed to read the thought that troubled me, as he spoke so hopefully when there was no hope, for he suddenly added, "This is my first battle; do they think its going to be my last?" "I'm afraid they do, John." It was the hardest question I had ever been called upon to answer, doubly hard with those clear eyes fixed on mine, forcing a truthful answer by their own truth. He seemed a little startled at first pondered over the fateful fact a moment, then shook his head with a glance at the broad chest and muscular limbs stretched out before him. "I'm not afraid, but it's difficult to believe all at once I'm so strong, it don't seem possible for such a little wound to kill me." Merry Mercutio's dying words glanced through my memory as he spoke—"'Tis not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough." And John would have said the same, could he have seen the ominous black holes between his shoulders, he never saw; and seeing the ghastly sights about him, could not believe his own wound more fatal than these, for all the suffering it caused him. "Shall I write to your mother now?" I asked, thinking that these sudden tidings might change all plans and purposes; but they did not, for the man received the order of the Divine Commander to march, with the same unquestioning obedience with which the soldier had received that of the human one, doubtless remembering that the first led him to life, the last to death. "No, ma'ma; to Laurie just the same; he'll break it to her best and I'll add a line to her myself when you have done.' So I wrote the letter which he dictated, finding it better than any I had sent, for, though here and there a little ungrammatical or inelegant, each sentence came to me briefly worded but most expressive, full of excellent counsel to the boy tenderly bequeathing "mother and Lizzie" to his care, and bidding him good-bye in words the sadder for their simplicity. He added a few lines with steady hand, and as I sealed it, said, with a patient sort of sigh, "I hope the answer will come in time for me to see it;" then, turning away his face, laid the flowers against his lips, as if to hide some quiver of emotion at the thought of such a sudden sundering of all the dear home ties. These things had happened two days before; now John was dying, and the letter had not come. I had been summoned to many death-beds in my life, but to none that made my heart ache as it did then, since my mother called me to watch the departure of a spirit akin to this in its gentleness and patient strength. As I went in, John stretched out both hands. "I knew you'd come! I guess I'm moving on, ma'am." He was, and so rapidly that, even while he spoke, over his face I saw the gray veil falling that no human hand can lift. I sat down by him, wiped the drops from his forehead, stirred the air about him with the slow wave of a fan, and waited to help him die. He stood in sore need of help—and I could do so little—for, as the doctor had foretold, the strong body rebelled against death, and fought every inch of the way, forcing him to draw each breath with a spasm, and clench his hands with an imploring look, as if he asked, "How long must I endure this, and be still?" For hours he suffered dumbly without a moment's respite, or a moment's murmuring; his limbs grew cold, his face damp, his lips white, and again and again he tore the covering off his breast, as if the lightest weight added to his agony; yet through it all, his eyes never lost their perfect serenity, and the man's soul seemed to sit therein, undaunted by the ills that vexed his flesh. One by one, the men woke, and round the room appeared a circle of pale faces and watchful eyes, full of awe and pity; for though a stranger, John was beloved by all. Each man there had wondered at his patience, respected his piety, admired his fortitude, and now lamented his hard death, for the influence of an upright nature had made itself deeply felt even in one little week. Presently the Jonathan who so loved this comely David, came creeping from his bed for a last look and word. The kind soul was full of trouble, as the choke in his vice, the grasp of his hand, betrayed; but there were no tears, and the farewell of the friends was the more touching from its brevity. "Old boy, how are you?" faltered the one. "Most through, thank Heaven!" whispered the other. "Can I say or do anything for you anywheres?" "Take my things home, and tell them that I did my best." "I will! I will"! "Good bye, Ned." "Good bye, John, good bye!" They kissed each other tenderly as women, and so parted, for poor Ned could not stay to see his comrade die. For a little while, there was no sound in the room but the drip of water from a stump or two, and John's distressful gasps as he slowly breathed his life away. I thought him nearly gone, and had just laid down the fan, believing its help to be no longer needed, when suddenly he rose up in his bed, and cried out with a bitter cry that broke the silence, sharply startling every one with its agonized appeal—"For God's sake give me air!" It was the only cry pain or death had wrung from him, the only boon he had asked, and none of us could grant it, for all the airs that blow were useless now. Dan flung up the window, the first red streak of dawn was warming the gray east, a herald of the coming sun; John saw it, and with the love of light which clings to us to the end, seemed to read in it a sign of hope of help, for over his whole face there broke that mysterious expression, brighter than any smile, which often comes to eyes that look their last. He laid himself gently down, and stretching out his strong right arm, as if to grasp and bring the blessed air to his lips in fuller flow, lapsed into a merciful unconsciousness, which assured us that for him suffering was for ever past. He died then, for though the heavy breaths still tore their way up for a little longer, they were but the waves of an ebbing tide that beat unfelt against the wreck which an immortal voyager had deserted with a smile. He never spoke again, but to the end held my hand close, so close that when he was asleep at last, I could not draw it away. Dan helped me, warning me as he did so, that it was unsafe for dead and living flesh to lie so long together; but though my hand was strangely cold and stiff, and four white marks remained across its back, even when warmth and colour had returned elsewhere, I could not but be glad that, through its touch, the presence of human sympathy perhaps had lightened that hard hour. When they had made him ready for his grave, John lay in state for half-an-hour, a thing which seldom happened in that busy place, but a universal sentiment of reverence and affection seemed to fill the hearts of all who had known or heard of him; and when the rumour of his death went through the house, always early astir, many came to see him, and I felt a tender sort of pride in my lost patient, for he looked a most heoric figure lying there stately and still as the statue of some young knight asleep upon his tomb. The lovely expression which so often beautifies dead faces, soon replaced the marks of pain, and I longed for those who loved him best to see him when half-an-hour's acquaintance with death had made them friends. As we stood looking at him the word master handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the tallisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand still folded as when I drew my own away—feeling that its place was there and making myself happy with the thought that even in his solitary grave in the "Government Lot," he would not be without some token of the love which makes life beautiful and outlives death. Then I left him, glad to have known so genuine a man, and carrying with me an enduring memory of the brave Virginian black smith as he lay serenely waiting for the dawn of that long day which knows no night.

A LOCAL EDITOR'S STATISTICS.—Local editors are evidently an "institution" of no little importance to the public, and as such any statistical information relating to their calling must be of public interest. So think, at least, the local editor of the Mimphis *Bulletin*, who, after the manner of the insurance companies, banking institutions, state departments, charitable associations, and other corporations, thus dishes up his own individual annual report, and submits it to the public as follows:—

REPORT.	TIME
Being asked to drink	11,393
Drank	11,393
Requested to retract	415
Didn't retract	415
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc, by people fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Being promised bottles of champagne, gin, whiskey, bitters, rum, boxes of cigars, etc. if we would go after them	3,650
Been after them	1
Going again	0
Been asked "what's the news?"	300,000
Told	13
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,987
Been to church	2
Changed politics	33
Expected to change still	33
Cash on hand	$0,00
Gave for charity	$5,00
Gave for terrier dog	$28,99
Sworn off bad habits	722,000
Shall swear off this year	720,000
Number of bad habits	100,000

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MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20TH.

Chapman, Captain J. F., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

Bird, Ensign G. G., 106th Regiment Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20TH.

Wray, Major J., Staff, on duty, to Khandalla and Poona.

Osborn, Lieutenant W., Royal Engineers, to join, to Poona.

Morgan, Captain H. F., 28th Regiment, to join, to Poorundhur.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 20TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble on Friday next the 24th instant :—

Hindoostanee Interpreter's. Test.

Ensign Hunter, 106th Foot.

Cornet Newnham, 6th Dragoon.

Staff Test.

Lieutenant Harniblow, 28th Foot.

Lieutenant Anchmuty, 28th Foot.

Ensign Tandy, 9th Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation :—

Ensign G. G. Bird, 106th Foot.

This Officer is not available for duty with troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 18th June.

Lieutenant W. Osborn, of the Royal Engineers, having reported his arrival from England, is attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, Poona, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officer and Soldier have passed prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.:—

Lieutenant A. Parnell, Royal Engineers.

Regimental No. 4317 Private James Clarke, 1st Battalion (4th Foot.)

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Staff Corps, as qualified as a surveyor.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 8th June.—By the Officer Commanding 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, appointing Lieutenant Alston, Acting Quarter Master to the Brigade, vice Lieutenant Stace proceeded to England.

Captain and Adjutant Geary to act as Quarter Master, in addition to his other duties until the return of Lieutenant Alston, from leave, with effect from the 22nd May.

Corporal Robert Blackwell, Saluting Battery Serjeant at Bombay, is transferred to the Unattached List, and promoted to Serjeant.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Ensign T. T. Irvine, 44th Foot, from 6th July to 5th August, in extension on private affairs.

Captain R. B. Moore, Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry attached to 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, from 20th June to 19th July, in extension on medical certificate in the Deccan.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 20th June.

Mr. Anthony Sinclair 2nd Class N. T. Engineer attached to the Floating Batteries, is allowed one months' leave to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
20	Raby Castle	Sharp	Calcutta May 8.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
18	Bavelaw	Hughes	Calcutta.
	Sarawak	Millett	Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Raby Castle*, from Calcutta.—One Native Officer ; 3 Serjeants ; 5 Corporals ; 1 Apothecary ; and 31 Privates of the 21st Regiment N. I.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Henry Moore*, R. F. Scale, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Swiftsure*, M. B. Mayhew, bound to Havre.

The Ship *Southern Cross*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 20th June 1864.

London.

Yarra—659 pieces E. teeth, 18 cwt 1 qr. 26 lbs, Ludhabhoy Ebram ; 35 cases aloes, 92 cwt 1 qr. 7 lbs, Jumnadass Vizlall & Co.

Liverpool.

Advance—100 bales wool, 300 cwt, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Somchund Golabchund.

Agincourt—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Lyon Brothers & Co.

Arundel—220 bales cotton, 770 cwt, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Belle Isle—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, S. Narayen & Co.

Black Eagle—19½ bales cotton, 68¼ cwt, Cullianjee Ladha.

Caroline—51 bales cotton, 179½ cwt, Harsookdass Chemunram.

Castilian—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Hurjee Dewjee & Co. ; 500 bundles gall, 250 cwt, Moteechund Dhurumsy & Co.

City of Amoy—131 bales cotton, 458½ cwt, Camajee Pochawjee.

Clasmerden—118 bales cotton, 413 cwt, Mooljee Dewjee & Co.

Fanny Forsyth—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Johnson & Co.

Feronia 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Cursondass Madhowdass & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Sewjee Nensey & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buatcewalla Sons & Co.

Floating Light—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Wallace & Co. ; 36 bales wool, 108 cwt. Visram Kessowjee.

Gertrude—65 bales cotton, 195 cwt, Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.

Great Australia—59 bales wool, 177 cwt, Bappoo Visram.

Harold—75 bales wool, 225 cwt, Goculdass Tezpall.

King of Italy—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Ravogur Couvergur ; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt, Bhanjee Jewraz.

Matheran—81 bales cotton, 285 cwt, B. H. Cama ; 116 bales cotton, 401 cwt, B. H. Cama.

Nydia—441 bales cotton 154½ cwt, A. Bell & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, M. and M. Heerjee & Co. ; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt ; 16 bales goat hair, 52 cwt, Wm. Nicol & Co.

Ontario—140½ bales cotton, 491½ cwt, Goculdass Veerjee & Co.

Queen of the Mersey—28 bales wool, 84 cwt, Fazulbhoy Ebram.

Sedburg—26 bales hemp, 25 candies and 10½ maunds, F. Chambers ; 62 bales cotton, 186 cwt, Jeathanund Chellaram.

Sattara—251½ bales cotton, 880½ cwt, Wm. Nicol & Co. ; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt, P. and D. F. Cama & Co.

Strongbow—64 bales cotton, 222 cwt. Cursondass Madhowdass & Co.

Victoria Cross—50 bales wool, 150 cwt, A. C. Brice & Co. ; 222 bales cotton, 801½ cwt, Wallace & Co.

Wabno—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt, Joravurmull Sewball ; 159 bales cotton, 556½ cwt, Framjee Sands & Co.

Havre.

Gertrude—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, B. H. Cama.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. ton.
	Commencing	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. ,,
To Clyde To Hull To China		} Nothing doing.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

No.	Vessel	Date
	FROM LONDON.	
519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	Mar. 24
867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	April 14
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	
700	Birkby, Purdy.	May 3
891	Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.	
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
882	Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co.	May 6
480	Empress, Piers.	
654	Euretta, Stevenson	Mar. 16
1459	Haddington, Brown—P. & O. Co.	
650	John Mellnish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co.	April 5
	Jorawur (s), Collier.	April 6
725	Kennington Edwards.	April 6
1312	Knight Errant, Quine.	
1221	King Arthur—Greggs.	
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
1207	Lightning, Frank.	May 6
1243	Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	April 30
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	
1174	Tiverton Smith.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	
862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co.	Dec. 14
993	Budget, Belcher.	
1253	British India—Patching.	Mar. 26
1195	Banner, McCredie.	May 10
680	Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
968	Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.	May 6
1282	Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16
1174	Dharwar, Loutit.	Apl. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	
1365	Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co.	April 9
1528	Halmeman, Philips.	
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
1224	Hartfell, Houston.	
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	May 11
263	Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 27
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
459	Magdalen, Miller.	May 4
1510	Melmerby, Marley.	
1745	Merchant Prince, Treen.	
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 26
1457	Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9
1431	Pera, Nickels.	
698	Palmyra, Richard.	May 10
1000	Roodee.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Souza, Pinto & Co.	
999	Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.	April 4
988	Tiger.	March 8
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	March 5
1154	Tythonus, Alexander.	
1511	Wasp.	
1225	Western Belle, Manson.	
680	William Ritson, Brough—Stoelie, Prieger & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1019	Almora, Groves.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1317	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
766	Bashire, Black.	Mar. 9
[illegible]	Fanny.	Dec. 3
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beete.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1027	Bonnie Dundeee, Conner.	May 6
1319	Cavour.	May 6
821	Castle Avon, Spence.	
973	Leamington, Bell.	
	FROM SWANSEA.	
1163	India, Crawford.	
	FROM AKYAB.	
395	Empress of India.	
695	Huntress.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
999	City of Madras—Graham	
988	City of Shanghae, Smith.	
561	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9
995	City of Foochow, Cornell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Apr. 26
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
1000	Compta—Iron Ship Co.	
1996	Dhollerah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co.	
1060	Dehryat Regum.	
1100	Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1175	Lydia, Williams—Carr.	Feb. 27
150	Tyebjee.	Feb. 20
450	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
315	Carioca.	
	FROM RANGOON.	
461	Cresswell, Archeser.	
383	Empress of India, Harrison.	
490	Hunter, Toyin.	
725	Lady Valiant. Toltie.	
775	Minerva, Beron.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
581	Waterlily, Brynan.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
410	Canada.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
677	Kensington, Tulloch.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
309	Aristides.	
	Azelia Brown.	
540	Anne, Henderson.	May 11
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
460	Carobel—Devereux.	May 3
1037	Chatsworth, Jucker.	
583	Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallala.	April 23
906	Coringa, Wilson.	May 28
1056	Day Dream.	
1079	Esmeralda, (a)	
1146	Elizabeth Kate.	
1444	H. C. Kidston, Jinman.	May 3
	Indian.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
490	Jadelmann, Grant.	
850	John Rennie.	
1221	King Arthur, Marshall.	May 7
	Merle Blance.	
	Mayaram Dayaram.	June 3
	North West.	
1309	Northern Empire.	
1075	Natolia.	
890	Ophir.	
994	Portland.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
692	Raby Castle.	
698	Schah Jehan.	
976	Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.	
1031	Speedy.	
363	Teazer.	
	Turkey	
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.	May 21
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
	Colonel Burney.	
886	Ellen Maria.	
339	Empress of China.	
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.	
1050	Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.	
	W. Stevenson.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
	Nussur Muszed.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d to 2s. 0 11/16d
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226½.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	274 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	94 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120		225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	96 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	18 per ct.
East India Bank		......	15 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	20
Financial Association of India	100	......	62
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,600		Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500		Rs. 700 pm.
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500		Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450		Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	200	......	Rs. 10 pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	5 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	......	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36	} 98½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	107
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	117

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 219
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (20th June 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 615 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 615 to 620
New Oomravuttee	,, 590 to 600
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 660 to 665
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 585 to 590
New Veeraval	,, 520 to 540
New Khandeish	,, 570 to 575
New Poratchee	,, 525 to 530
New Accote	,, 615 to 620
New Mangalore	,, 540 to 540
New Hinghunghat	,, 660 to 670
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 34. 33 to 34.
Niger	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight ... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 o. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. RICHARD WILLIS, ESQ.
HENRY FORMAN, ESQ. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ,

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
1 do. ... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On demand ... 1s. 11¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 20th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. do.
,, 3 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11¼d. do.
,, On Demand ... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays ... .10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. ,,
Sight ... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-59 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do. ... ,, 2-53 ,,
Sight ... ,, 2-48 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 Do. ... at 2s. ,,
1 Do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand } 1s. 11¼d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,,
Do. Ireland ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight ... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 11th June 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
T. F. GRAY, ESQ. CAMA, ESQ.
W. F. STEARNS, ESQ. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, ESQ.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, ESQ.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ. ; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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4 ft. do. do.
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Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF IRON WORKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, Tardeo, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, a large quantity of Iron of every description, Masts, and sundry miscellaneous Iron, &c.

Terms—Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid up as the lot is knocked down.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following Goods—

50 Dozen French Brandy.
3 Barometers.
4 Cases of Accordians from 4 to 12 Tunes.
1 Case "Lubin's" Superior Assorted Perfumery.
50 Dozen Smoking Pipes.
2 Cases of Oval Pictures in Gilt Frames.
35 Dozen Walking Sticks.
40 Pieces of Imitation Leather Cloth.
Cases of American 8 Day and Daily Alarum Clocks.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

One Pallanquin Shaped Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, Cushions, and Shafts complete, (to be seen on one hour's previous notice.)

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. " "
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A light second hand "Handsom" Cab. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT BANDORA.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

In re R. B. Stranack.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Bandora, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Piano, Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea-poys, Bedsteads, Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The unexpired list of the Bungalow for thirty months to run.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.

Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st June 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale :—

RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.

COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's & Co.'s and Martell & Co.'s 1857.

SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.

GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra superior.

CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's 1st quality, pints and quarts.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milo Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
[illegible]
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 ,, ,, Spiced ,,
46 ,, ,, Lobsters.
546 ,, ,, Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watch makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquaintod with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

Holloway's Pills—Hale Constitution.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. These Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes :—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years, I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.